

British Labor Leftists Win Demand to Debate Over U.S.

LONDON, May 4 (Reuters).—The left wing of Britain's ruling Labor party today won its demand for an emergency debate in the House of Commons on U.S. intervention in Cambodia and its renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

The speaker, Horace King, agreed to a three-hour session on the issue tomorrow at the request of

Hawk in Pulpit Wins Over Dove in Organ Loft

PHILADELPHIA, May 4 (AP).—When the organist during Sunday services here suggested, "In view of the recent U.S. involvement in Cambodia, we'll sing a hymn of peace today," he was sternly rebuffed from the pulpit.

"No we won't," said the minister. "Play Onward Christian Soldiers, Marching as to War."

When the 32-year-old University of Pennsylvania student replied that he couldn't play a song "which would be interpreted as a military hymn," he was asked to leave. He did.

left-wing Labor member Michael Foot.

In calling for the debate, Mr. Foot said there was need for immediate British diplomatic action, including strong protests against the latest military activities of the U.S. forces in Cambodia and North Vietnam, to prevent an extension of the Indochina war.

Mr. Foot said France, West Germany and many other countries had expressed strong opposition to American action. He felt the British government should do likewise.

The speaker gave his ruling after a majority of members on both sides of the House signified their wish for a debate by rising to their feet.

The clamor for parliamentary discussion reflected uneasiness not only on the left but spreading right through Labor party ranks.

This poses problems for a government which has shown itself reluctant to come out directly against greater American involvement in the Far East. In a complicated situation, Prime Minister Harold Wilson wants to avoid antagonizing the U.S. administration while at the same time trying not to inflame his left-wing followers by appearing to do nothing.

The need for at least surface unity within the party is especially important in view of Labor's rising optimism over election prospects.

China Calls U.S. Actions a 'Provocation'

Pledges 'Powerful Backing' in Indochina

TOKYO, May 5 (Tuesday) (AP).—Communist China today declared that the U.S. "invasion" of Cambodia is a "reckless provocation" against the Chinese people and peoples of Southeast Asia and the world.

It said that China would give "powerful backing" to the Communist forces in Indochina and that China would serve as a "great rear" for the Indochinese people's fight against the United States.

It said the 700 million Chinese people will resolutely support the struggle of the "fraternal peoples" of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam until final victory in accordance with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching.

The declarations came in a government statement broadcast by Peking Radio, monitored here, and later distributed here.

The statement said President Nixon's decision to dispatch American troops into Cambodia and U.S. air raids against southern provinces of North Vietnam are "a grave step to expand the U.S. war of aggression to the whole of Indochina."

It urged the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos "to overcome difficulties and persevere in a protracted war against U.S. imperialism." It cited Mao Tse-tung's quotation calling the United States "a paper tiger."

It claimed the United States "plotted" the March 18 coup in which the Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was overthrown by Premier Lon Nol and Deputy Premier Sirik Matak.

The statement said China will resolutely support a decision at the recent Indochinese Communist conference pledging mutual assistance among Indochinese Communists to defeat the United States.

Senate Unit Sees Power Usurpation

(Continued from Page 1)

to hostilities in foreign countries," said the report.

"It is the committee's view—conviction may be the better word—that the authority to initiate war as distinguished from acting to repel a sudden attack, is vested by the constitution in the Congress and in the Congress alone," the report continued.

"By its action of April, 1970, in initiating hostilities within the territory of Cambodia without the consent or even prior knowledge of Congress or any of its committees," the executive branch has shown disregard for [these] constitutional principles."

Impeachment Study Set

LOS ANGELES, May 4 (UPI).—Rep. George Brown, D., Calif., angered over the sending of American troops into Cambodia without "authorization of Congress," has ordered his staff to study the possibility of a move to impeach President Nixon.

Rep. Brown, seeking the Democratic nomination for the Senate, said he would announce by the end of this week whether he would initiate impeachment proceedings in the House against the President.



WASHINGTON ARREST—Pediatrician and peace agitator Benjamin Spock being arrested during a rally against U.S. military action in Cambodia. The rally took place in Lafayette Park, just across the street from the White House.

Targets, Scope Revealed

U.S. Suspends Raids on North, Warns They Could Resume

(Continued from Page 1)

those three had been successfully carried out no further such raids were contemplated.

"But I want to tell you again," he added, "that we are, of course, prepared as necessary to continue to protect our unarmed reconnaissance pilots."

Emerging from a congressional hearing room, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told reporters that at the time of the bombing halt North Vietnam had been put on notice that the United States insisted on the right to conduct aerial surveillance of enemy build-ups in the North and would protect its aircraft. Air strikes, he said, will "resume if North Vietnam attacks any of our aircraft flying reconnaissance missions."

He conceded that the air raids had been authorized in Washington, and Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that President Nixon had been aware of the strikes and "approved the overall policy of protective reaction."

Authority Cited

In the 18 months since the bombing halt, American commanders in the field have had authority, officials said, to attack air defense sites that fired on American reconnaissance planes. The commanders were not required to get specific Washington approval for "air suppression" missions against offending anti-aircraft installations.

The Pentagon said that during this period 80 missions have been carried out, counting the most recent ones.

Pentagon spokesmen said that nine jets and one helicopter had been knocked down over North Vietnam since November, 1968, prior to last weekend's raids, in which they said one additional plane was downed. They also asserted that no American aircraft had been destroyed in the three months immediately preceding the recent air strikes.

But officials stressed that North Vietnam had been increasing its buildup of anti-aircraft sites in recent months.

Mr. Henkin insisted that in his view the weekend's raids represented "no change in policy." But he added, "I will not quarrel that these attacks may have been larger than in the past."

Other sources say that anywhere from a half-dozen to two dozen aircraft normally have been involved in so-called suppression or protective reaction missions in the past.

Over the weekend, The New York Times quoted a reliable administration source to the effect that the recent raids were directed in part at supply depots and "logistic lines."

One source was quoted as explaining, "In the past, we couldn't touch this stuff until it crossed the border into Laos."

He continued, "That was hard to take. The enemy had built up an awful lot of surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft along the border."

Denmark Day in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP).—The 25th anniversary of the liberation of Denmark by American and British forces was observed today in ceremonies at City Hall.

Manila May Send Arms After Cambodian Plea

MANILA, May 4 (UPI).—The Philippines may send arms to Cambodia in response to a request by Phnom Penh for immediate assistance to fight North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops now occupying portions of that kingdom, President Ferdinand E. Marcos said yesterday.

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Kosygin Denounces Nixon, Alleges Treaty-Scrapping

(Continued from Page 1)

situation in Cambodia, although he had no specific proposals to make to resolve the crisis. The conference was called to discuss Indochina, but in answer to other questions, he said:

"Soviet military advisers are attached to the armed forces of the United Arab Republic to combat 'aggression' backed by the United States. They have certain functions to carry out. But he avoided comment directly on whether Soviet pilots are flying operational missions in Egypt as asserted by Israel."

"Negotiations with Communist China are continuing, and have not been broken off. He said they were dealing with specific questions and the Soviet attitude, at least, was constructive."

He was aware of speculation about changes in the leadership or economic policy of the Soviet Union. These were all news to him, and he jokingly asked a correspondent if he had any information on these changes to tell him about them.

Western diplomats, who had expected a Soviet government statement against the Cambodian action, were surprised by Mr. Kosygin's personal appearance and some were openly shocked by the personal attack on Mr. Nixon, which seemed to indicate that a violent anti-American, anti-Nixon campaign will be launched here.

What Mr. Kosygin actually said about Cambodia added little to what has already been printed in the Soviet press. Except for a vague call for the uniting of "peace-loving" forces, including "progressive" elements in the United States, he had no fresh ideas to put before the conference.

In answer to questions, Mr. Kosygin pointedly rejected the convening of a new Geneva conference on Indochina or any other kind of international meeting.

"Now that military actions have been started, it is necessary to stop the aggressors, he said. 'This must be done by all states and peoples, now is the time to act and not to hold conferences.'"

Mr. Kosygin seemed obviously constrained in his answers by several factors. These included the presence of Communist Vietnamese forces in Cambodia; the refusal of Hanoi to attend any international conference, and the open criticism by the new Cambodian government of the Vietnamese Communists on its territory.

When asked to comment about Mr. Nixon's assertion that Cambodia's neutrality was being trampled by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, Mr. Kosygin said, "I don't have accurate information on how many Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia or if there are none there at all."

He then added that reports in the American press said that United States forces in Cambodia "have not been able to find any there at all." He was apparently referring to wire service reports that the allied forces have not discovered the headquarters, although the Communists have been moved into the area on an alert basis.

Law enforcement officials, who had allowed students to block a section of U.S. 1 for about six hours, warned into and pushed back a crowd of about 1,000 demonstrators. It was reported that the decision to clear the highway was made after officials felt they could no longer contain the demonstration. Bottles and other objects were being thrown at them.

After the road was cleared, the students still did not disperse. Police opened up with the gas, fanning out and pushing the crowd back onto the campus.

Earlier, more than 1,000 police and National Guard troops were sent into the area.

Universities Strike Called

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—The National Student Association (NSA) called today for a shutdown of universities throughout America as of tomorrow to protest President Nixon's policy in Indochina.

Charles Palmer, NSA president, told a news conference that 90 university student body presidents had signed an NSA statement calling for the impeachment of Mr. Nixon for what he called "the unconstitutional expansion of the war in Asia."

The NSA has more than 500 member colleges and universities. Mr. Palmer said students at more than 40 universities already had announced their intention to participate in the strike. He said he had no idea how long it would last, but he expected it to go on beyond this week.

"Our goal is to mobilize public opinion and to build a national consensus against the expanding Indochina war," he said. "Our focus, in part, will be for legislation, both state and national, to cut off funds and manpower for the war."

"We have not used strong words," she said, "but this does not mean we do not feel strongly about it." Mrs. Gandhi said a "great injustice is being done to the people of the world." She appealed to the parties involved in the Indochina dispute to return to the conference table.

Hanoi today accused President Nixon of breaking an American commitment to stop bombing North Vietnam, and warned that this seriously affected the Paris peace talks.

The North Vietnamese delegation spokesman called a press conference here to underline the accusation, but he gave no hint of how his government would react.

The spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, avoided giving a direct answer when pressed by reporters to say whether Hanoi was considering breaking off the talks, following the weekend U.S. bombing of the North.

Mr. Le said more than 100 U.S. aircraft had penetrated deep into North Vietnam in the last three days, bombing populated areas.

"The Nixon administration has violated the U.S. govern-

ment's own commitment to stop the bombing against North Vietnam," he said. "The new acts seriously affect the Paris conference. These acts show the attitude of the Nixon administration, which continuously talks of peace but actually intensifies and extends the war."

The Hanoi spokesman was issuing his second warning in four days. He told a press conference on Friday that Mr. Nixon's decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia would have a bad influence on the Paris talks.

Today's North Vietnamese reaction was relatively restrained.

Habit to Go to U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (Reuters).—The chief U.S. negotiator to the Paris peace talks, Philip Habib, will return to Washington for consultations immediately after the session on Wednesday.

Also in the U.S. ambassador to Saigon, Ellsworth Bunker, who will leave Vietnam tomorrow morning and join Mr. Habib in Paris on the way home.

A spokesman said the return of the two ambassadors was part of periodic consultations in Washington, and indicated that no special significance was attached to it.

U.S. Affirms Interest in Negotiations

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Nixon administration, in an direct response to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's criticism, affirmed today that the United States wants to end the Indochina war through negotiation.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey told a news conference that the United States has received little or no response from the Communist side in a series of proposals for international negotiations on the war.

"We do not need lectures on negotiations," Mr. McCloskey said, though he declined direct comment on Kosygin's statements in Moscow news conference today.

McCloskey Issues Denial

Mr. McCloskey strongly denied that the United States had violated either the 1954 Geneva agreement ending the French war in Indochina or the 1962 Brezhnev-Lee deal.

He reminded newsmen that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik had recently indicated it might be desirable to another Geneva conference of interested powers on Indochina. Soviet Union, with Britain, was chairman of the Geneva conference.

The United States, Mr. McCloskey said, expressed its immediate interest in such a new conference, Indochina, but then the Soviet Union cooled on the idea, with Malik backtracking and calling it "unrealistic."

This all took place before President Nixon last week ordered ground and air forces to attack Communist bases in Cambodia, sent U.S. fighter-bombers against targets in North Vietnam.

"Not Opposed to Talks"

Declaring we would not un any circumstances be opposed negotiations," Mr. McCloskey said the Paris talks now were the opportunity to negotiate a settlement of the widening conflict, he said other avenues could be considered.

From time to time, the United States has sought to enlist Moscow in trying to promote a "real" end to the Vietnam war. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, however, the Russians are believed to be reluctant to undertake a decisive role with Hanoi because anticipated Chinese denunciation of any such Kremlin action behalf of the United States.

Red Asian Nations

Shun Djakarta Talks

JAKARTA, Indonesia, May 4 (UPI).—North Vietnam, not Korea and Communist China have officially declined invitations to the two-day Asian conference in Jakarta on May 13 and 14.

Foreign Minister Adam Malik said that the three Communist nations have officially refused to attend the meeting.

WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|-------------|----|----|---------------|
| ALBANY | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| ALBUQUERQUE | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| ANNE ARBOR | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| ATLANTA | 14 | 57 | Partly cloudy |
| BALTIMORE | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| BELLEVILLE | 21 | 70 | Partly cloudy |
| BIRMINGHAM | 17 | 63 | Very cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 18 | 64 | Partly cloudy |
| BUFFALO | 18 | 64 | Partly cloudy |
| CALCUTTA | 25 | 77 | Partly cloudy |
| CARLSBAD | 19 | 66 | Sunny |
| CINCINNATI | 12 | 54 | Partly cloudy |
| CLEVELAND | 12 | 54 | Sunny |
| DALLAS | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| DENVER | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| Detroit | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 16 | 61 | Partly cloudy |
| HAMPSHIRE | 17 | 63 | Overcast |
| HONOLULU | 11 | 52 | Very cloudy |
| LOS ANGELES | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| LONDON | 18 | 64 | Partly cloudy |
| MADRID | 19 | 66 | Partly cloudy |
| MILAN | 19 | 66 | Overcast |
| MONTREAL | 15 | 59 | Sunny |
| MOSCOW | 22 | 72 | Sunny |
| MURKIN | 18 | 64 | Partly cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| OSLO | 18 | 64 | Very cloudy |
| PARIS | 17 | 63 | Sunny |
| ROME | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| SEATTLE | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 17 | 63 | Overcast |
| TOKYO | 20 | 68 | Sunny |
| VERONA | 17 | 63 | Sunny |
| WASHINGTON | 18 | 64 | Partly cloudy |
| WATSON | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |



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Manila May Send Arms After Cambodian Plea

MANILA, May 4 (UPI).—The Philippines may send arms to Cambodia in response to a request by Phnom Penh for immediate assistance to fight North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops now occupying portions of that kingdom, President Ferdinand E. Marcos said yesterday.

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Await Reinforcements in Cambodia

J.S. Patrols Reported at Site of Huge Red Base

By James P. Sterba

LANDING ZONE NORTH ONE, Cambodia, May 4 (UPI)—Soldiers patrolling from this northernmost American outpost in the border drive against enemy positions in Cambodia today asked the site of what intelligence officers believe to be the largest North Vietnamese base area covered so far in this operation. According to reports from observers in reconnaissance airplanes of helicopters, the base area is estimated to be about two miles long and one mile wide and contains an estimated 400 thatched-roof sheds, dirt bunkers and other "military structures."

The base area, referred to on official maps as "The City," is located in rolling hills and jungle near the northwestern tip of South Vietnam's Binh Long province. It is about two miles north of this outpost, hastily set up yesterday as a blocking position miles north of where American troops first plunged into Cambodia along the southern edge of the Fishhook.

Nearly 3,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops have been killed so far in the offensive in Cambodia, United Press International reported from Saigon, quoting an allied military spokesman. At 359 prisoners have been taken.

Mercenaries Flown to Aid Of Cambodia

SAIGON, May 4 (AP)—Eight hundred mercenary troops trained by the U.S. special forces flew into Phnom Penh today to help Cambodian forces, reliable sources said. The U.S. command declined to comment on whether the American Green Beret soldiers that usually advise or command the mercenary commando units accompanied them to Vietnam.

Many of the mercenaries are of Cambodian ancestry. Others are reportedly Nung tribesmen, who live near their homes in South China or North Vietnam.

The mercenaries, recruited by the North Vietnamese government, are old and trained by the U.S. special forces, which often provide leadership and operational planning.

Sources said that as many as 40 South Vietnamese Air Force C-119 and C-47 transports flew the mercenaries into the Cambodian capital.

14 U.S. Artists Drape Works in War Protest

ROME, May 4 (AP)—Fourteen American painters, sculptors and architects today draped black cloth over their works at an exhibit here in protest against U.S. policy in Southeast Asia.

The exhibit was the work of one of the private American galleries. The protesting group, comprising the artist's residence, Sidney Simon of New York, and 13 assistants, covered the exhibit hours before the show was to open.

They said they would keep the works draped as long as the U.S. government service in Rome was connected with the exhibit. The exhibit is continuing a week of cultural events put on by American institutions in Rome to help celebrate the 100th anniversary of unification of Italy and the reclaiming of Rome as capital.

U Thant to Give Views

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 4 (AP)—Secretary-General U Thant will issue a statement tomorrow on Cambodia, a UN spokesman said today.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES - GLOVES
SAIGON - PHNOM PENH

tip of the Fishhook—the deepest penetration by ground troops thus far. Meanwhile, helicopter gunships have extended their reconnaissance area north to include the town of Snuol in order to watch for enemy trucks and men evacuating in that direction.

Allied troops have been finding many small caches scattered throughout the area. Estimates of the totals of weapons, trucks, ammunition, food and other supplies seized so far vary greatly.

New Rifle Found

The most significant cache thus far was discovered along Route 7 about four miles south of Landing Zone North One. After intensive bombing of the site, a platoon of 1st Air Cavalry soldiers was reported to have found about 700 new rifles wrapped in plastic. They estimated that perhaps another 1,000 weapons were there. Additional

national ground troops were converging on that area today.

"Things are happening so fast around here that we just haven't had the time or the manpower available to go in and clean all these caches out," said one high-ranking officer. "We've gone in here so damn fast that we know we've passed a hell of a lot of stuff up."

The exploratory company of soldiers from this base camp was waiting tonight for reinforcements and assault units pushing from the south before entering the enemy base area.

Meanwhile, contact with enemy soldiers from this base camp was light today in the Fishhook area, north of Tay Ninh Province, where an estimated 8,000 U.S. troops and more than 2,000 South Vietnamese soldiers were reinforced today by an additional 1,500 Americans.

Similarly, in the Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia, west of Saigon, an estimated 6,000 South Vietnamese soldiers were reported to have had little contact with the elusive enemy forces, many of whom were reported by Cambodian residents of the two areas to have moved out shortly before the allied invasion began last week.

For the most part, allied troops in both areas continued to search for enemy weapons, supplies and food caches while reacting with massive artillery and aerial bombardments to small groups of enemy soldiers that occasionally shot at helicopters and ground troops.

In one of the most damaging such reactions thus far, part of the rubber-plantation town of Mimot was destroyed by jet bombers and helicopter gunships yesterday after enemy gunners reportedly shot at American helicopters from the town.

Flushing out the Fishhook—Three U.S. riflemen advance slowly through lines of trees in the Mimot rubber plantation of the Fishhook region of Cambodia.

Civilian Problem Another Cambodia Headache

Premature Rains Bog Down U.S. Armor

By Peter Arnett

WITH TASK FORCE SHOEMAKER, Cambodia, May 4 (AP)—After only five days in the new war theater of Cambodia, American battle commanders are faced with two major problems.

One of them is military: Premature monsoon rains have washed out an important forward airstrip and the hundreds of armored vehicles spearheading the American thrust are, in some places, starting to bog down.

The other is political: American ground troops have been drawn into the fighting among the civilian population in Cambodia. U.S. air strikes have partially destroyed the plantation town of Mimot, villages are being burned, and thousands of civilians are fleeing for their lives. The Americans, who in Vietnam found difficulty in separating friends from enemy among the civilian population, now have a whole new set of problems in sorting out the Cambodians.

The immensity of the monsoon rains is a great source of worry to the operational commanders. Tactical planners apparently had hoped for six more weeks of cloudless skies, but two inches of rain fell on the red clay floor of Northern War Zone C yesterday, creating a sea of mud.

Advice Is Queried

With new border crossings reportedly ready to go, logistics officers are agitated. "The people who advised Nixon to start something like this, that time of year, must be the same ones who advised him on candidates for the Supreme Court," a U.S. divisional planning officer commented.

"Our problems mount every time another drop falls," he added. A few minutes later the clouds burst and the rain fell in sheets for four hours.

The armored force of more than 700 tanks and tracked vehicles constitutes the bulk of the American effort inside Cambodia. In past years Vietnam's mud has proved as formidable

an obstacle to armor as the Viet Cong. Normal maintenance problems can slow a tank squadron to a snail's pace. Thick mud can stop it.

Possibly because of the impending monsoons, American forces have been dashing through the countryside—too rapidly, some observers think. "Some of these tank commanders are still fighting World War II," complained a supply officer who has to get gasoline and spare parts up to them. "They are so busy reaching their objectives they must be passing everything by."

Lightly Populated Area

This rapid movement is one reason the civilian population has become involved. The Fishhook region, initially singled out for American invasion because it was thought to contain the headquarters for all Communist activities in South Vietnam, is only lightly populated.

By pushing north to Route 7 and beyond, the Americans are amid the rubber-plantation hamlets and Cambodian farms. The Vietnam pattern is being repeated. Under a scorched-earth policy, the Americans are putting the torch to homes because they may be useful to the Communists. Livestock is shot for the same reasons. Falls of smoke rose over the region yesterday. Clusters of houses smoldered.

One young American tank commander was asked why he had burned the last two hamlets he had driven through. "I had orders to burn everything," he said.

Less deliberate destruction is visible in the heavier populated areas around the Mimot plantation, up to a week ago the largest functioning rubber plantation in Indochina.

But the inevitable has happened to the sprawling town of Mimot. U.S. air strikes were ordered against the town today because North Vietnamese troops were reported there. "The whole place is blown away," commented a helicopter pilot as he flew over it. American troops may be deployed to take the town and this would inevitably mean more destruction.

American commanders have already yielded to the temptation to push farther into Cambodia. They have blocked Cambodia's Route 7 in two places, one blocking between Phnom Penh and Mimot, the other between Mimot and Phnom Penh. Helicopters carrying American strike troops range 30 miles inland on reconnaissance forays.

The scores of thousands of people in the operational area are caught between the Americans on one side and the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese on the other. A new factor is the Khmer Rouge, the Red Khmer forces, Cambodian equivalent of the Viet Cong.

"All this action could drive the Vietnamese population of the rubber plantations into the hands of the Viet Cong, and the Cambodian people into the arms of Khmer Rouge, unless we take special care," commented one knowledgeable observer.

Special teams of public affairs experts were formed for use inside the border, but they were given low priority for transportation. One such team said yesterday that it had been waiting on the helicopter strip at the near headquarters of Quoi Loi for two days to get in. Ammunition was going first.

Refugees Accumulate

More than 1,000 refugees had been gathered up in that time in operations. Major problems of identifying and feeding refugees can be expected to shape up soon as U.S. forces thrust deeper into Cambodia. New American units reportedly ready to go in other border areas will place thousands more Cambodians in U.S. operational areas.

More destruction can also be expected, particularly if Communist forces continue to occupy Cambodian towns on the major highways near Vietnam. In any relief operations, American and South Vietnamese troops intend to make full use of their vast firepower.

"When we move, we move with everything, and the artillery and air comes along with us," an armored officer said proudly. This destructive power is already wreaking havoc on the Cambodian countryside.

The Vietnamese units are eager to push deeper into Cambodia. When Lt. Gen. Do Cao Tri, commander of the biggest Vietnamese push into Cambodia, along Route 1, linked up with the Cambodian Army at Svay Rieng, he offered to push right through to Phnom Penh 100 miles away. Americans might similarly be tempted to free other Cambodian towns from Communist threat or occupation. The only problem is they might be swamped in both mud and people.

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Viet Cong Move Nearer Phnom Penh

Within 30 Miles, in Seizing Key Ferry

PHNOM PENH, May 4 (Reuters).—The military situation for government forces in Cambodia appeared to be deteriorating rapidly today with the Viet Cong capturing a vital ferry crossing of the Mekong River and thrusting toward Phnom Penh.

Viet Cong forces, possibly accompanied by pro-Communist Cambodian troops, yesterday seized the ferry crossing at Neak Leung and were reported today to be holding the village of Kold Thom, on the west bank of the Mekong about eight miles along Highway 1 toward Phnom Penh.

Loss of the ferry, 30 miles south-east of the capital, effectively cut off the border provinces of Svay Rieng—where South Vietnamese troops are battling Viet Cong—and Prey Veng. Nothing was heard from four Cambodian battalions on the Prey Veng side of the Mekong.

Control East of River

The remote northeastern province of Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri have long been Viet Cong and pro-Communist Cambodian strongholds. The Viet Cong also control most of the provinces of Kratie and Kompong Cham, lying east of the Mekong, leaving the guerrillas in virtual control of all Cambodian territory west of the river.

Cambodian forces have been trying to expel the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces, long given sanctuary by the former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, since the prince was deposed in a coup on March 18. Some observers believed the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese had initially made a relatively moderate response to the attempt to dislodge them.

But since the launching of the South Vietnamese and American offensives into eastern border areas of Cambodia last week, the guerrillas were thought to have thrown off their restraint with regard to fighting the Cambodians.

With the Viet Cong in control of the ferry crossing, Phnom Penh was cut off from freights carrying goods along the Mekong from South Vietnam.

Government forces moved towards the crossing at dusk today, and a major war correspondent to leave the scene in case they were cut off. Viet Cong pushing through bush country and paddy fields.

Post Is Attacked

A Viet Cong force late yesterday attacked a government post six miles southeast of vital Highway 4, which links the capital to the only operative port at Kompong Som, formerly Sihanoukville. The road was still reported open today, but observers believed it was only a matter of time before guerrilla roadblocks were thrown across it.

The attack on the post was the first reported Viet Cong activity as far west as Kompong Speu Province.

Eight busloads of Cambodian troops were sent down Highway 1—the old road link between Phnom Penh and Saigon—towards the Neak Leung ferry last night. But it was ambushed by the Viet Cong where the road runs through heavy underbrush and banana groves.

Correspondents who went to the scene today said at least one army captain and a bus driver were killed and a major wounded in sporadic fighting that followed the ambush.

The troops, most of whom were high school and university students a week ago, appeared ragged and frightened.

James Reston on Washington Mood

(Continued from Page 1)

ings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against even giving major supplies of arms to the Cambodians. The only member of the committee who argued for arms for Cambodia was Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo.

Yet the following day, without the slightest suggestion from Mr. Rogers, it was announced that American officers were going to participate in the invasion of Cambodia.

Request From Official

The next day, Thursday, without any consultation with the Senate, the President announced that he was sending American troops into the invasion of Cambodia. Then Hanoi announced that over 100 American planes had bombed Vietnam, and when reporters here tried to check out the details, they were asked by a top official at the White House not to embarrass the government by printing the details.

To add to the confusion, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird warned the North Vietnamese in a public statement that if they responded to our invasion of Cambodia by invading South Vietnam across the Demilitarized Zone, he would recommend the bombing of North Vietnam.

Against this background, the administration authorized Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and Mr. Rogers to go on television

yesterday and try to explain what the administration was doing. They denied that Mr. Rogers had willfully misled the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and they dealt with the domestic politics of the Vietnam problem but they didn't deal with the larger political world problem.

A Really Difficult Situation

President Nixon is up against a really difficult situation. Both the Soviet Union and Communist China have gone through a political and economic crisis at home and they are still going through a savage competition with one another for control of the Communist world.

But lately Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, with the support of the Soviet armed services, has apparently prevailed over Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and is now taking a much bolder line in the Middle East. Meanwhile, Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese leader, has got control of his domestic crisis and is now asserting himself in Southeast Asia.

This, according to President Nixon's advisers, is what Mr. Nixon is now reacting to in Cambodia. "Small nations all over the world," he said last week, "find themselves under attack from within and from without. If, when the chips are down, the world's most powerful nation—the United States of America—acts like a pitiful,

helpless giant, the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world. It is not our power but our will and character that are being tested tonight."

The heart of the political struggle here is not that President Nixon's analysis of the problem is wrong, but that he is fighting it in the wrong place. He has apparently been convinced, as President Johnson was before him, that one more military victory—this time in the Cambodian sanctuaries—will persuade the enemy to make peace. His political opponents, including many of his own advisers, think he is wrong.

To Sanctuaries Elsewhere

They are afraid that the enemy, driven out of the Cambodian sanctuaries, will retreat to other sanctuaries elsewhere in Cambodia or in Laos or even in China itself. They think the more the President defies the Communist world to submit in areas close to their frontiers—especially when he has committed himself to withdraw American troops from Vietnam—the more they will fight and the more weapons Moscow will provide to avoid a Communist surrender.

This is the fundamental argument now in Washington, which divides the parties and even the President's own advisers. He is asserting that one more victory in the Cambodian sanctuaries will force the enemy to negotiate a fair compromise settlement. His opponents don't believe it, and resent his argument that unless they accept his invasion of Cambodia "all other nations will be on notice that despite its overwhelming power, the United States, when a real crisis comes, will be found wanting."

There is general agreement here that the Communist world is now pressing hard in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East, and that it is important to recognize this as a fact. The difference—and it is a fundamental difference—is how and where to meet this challenge.

President Nixon is saying it should be met in Vietnam and Cambodia. He is falling back on the old anti-Communist, anti-intellectual, anti-university, anti-newspaper and television line to prove his point, and this is dividing the capital of the United States as it has not been divided since the days of Joe McCarthy.

Public Backed Nixon on Cambodia

By Nearly 2 to 1, CBS Poll Shows

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System reported last night that a poll based on telephone interviews with 1,023 persons indicated a margin of support of nearly 2 to 1 for President Nixon's action in sending U.S. troops into Cambodia. It showed 59 percent approving the decision, 32 percent opposing and others undecided. The results were reported in a television program last night.

The poll was taken Friday and Saturday after Mr. Nixon's Thursday night report but before news of the bombing of North Vietnam. Other highlights:

● 51 percent believed the move into Cambodia would prolong the war, 41 percent thought it would shorten the conflict.

● 42 percent expected the new action to slow the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam, 18 percent expected it to accelerate this movement and 28 percent thought it would have no effect.

● 54 percent felt U.S. troops will not be able to leave Cambodia for a year or more, 22 percent think withdrawal will be possible in a few months and 9 percent think the Americans can leave in a few weeks.

Cambodia, Saigon Generals Meet to Discuss Joint Action

By William J. Coughlin

SAIGON, May 4.—In the first major step toward collaboration between South Vietnamese and Cambodian military forces, Gen. Do Cao Tri, commander of the Vietnamese III Corps, met twice on the Cambodian border this weekend with Cambodian Gen. Phan Moeung to discuss Cambodian proposals that the Vietnamese continue their advance on Highway 1 west of Svay Rieng to the Mekong River.

Gen. Moeung asked the South Vietnamese to continue their advance because the Cambodian Army "was not strong enough or well enough trained to assure the security on the road," said a well-placed source who attended.

Gen. Moeung was told that the Vietnamese forces would assist the Cambodian military in clearing the road by sending an armored column and providing air support, but that it would have to be a Cambodian operation.

Gen. Tri met first with Gen. Moeung, who came from Phnom Penh, on Saturday afternoon in a village near Bavel on the Cambodian side of the border. This was after Vietnamese forces had

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High Court Rejects Claims Of Coercion on Guilty Plea

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Supreme Court today held that a defendant who voluntarily and intelligently pleads guilty to a crime in court cannot later claim that the plea was coerced. In 5-3 decisions on three similar cases, the court ruled that a defendant is bound by his plea and conviction unless he can allege and prove serious deficiencies on the part of his counsel sufficient to show that his plea was not, at all, a knowing and intelligent one.

The cases grew from a 1968 ruling that the death penalty provision of the federal kidnapping law was unconstitutional because it tended to deprive a defendant his Sixth Amendment right to a trial by jury and his Fifth Amendment right not to incriminate himself.

The law stated that the death penalty could only be imposed by jury after a trial and thus placed a guilty automatically ruled out a death penalty.

Justice Byron R. White, speaking for the court, ruled that "a plea of guilty is not invalid merely because entered to avoid the death penalty."

He conceded that the plea in one of the cases involving a kidnapping charge may have been motivated in part by a desire to avoid a possible death penalty. He added that the court had no

reason to doubt that the plea was truthful. Justice White also refused to upset two other convictions not involving the death penalty on grounds that the defendants had not shown that such pleas were not "knowing and intelligent acts."

In making his ruling Justice White said that 90 to 95 percent of all criminal convictions are by pleas of guilty. His decision barred new hearings for hundreds of prisoners who pleaded guilty and then later claimed coercion.

Justices William O. Douglas, Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan Jr. dissented.

Justice Brennan, speaking for the trio, said, "In this case, the court moves yet another step toward the goal of insulating all pleas from subsequent attack."

Justice Brennan said that the court's decision "is a constitutional act of government may have induced a particular plea."

Broad Departure
The dissenters added that the court seriously undermined "the national underpinnings" of the 1968 ruling and "departs broadly from our prior approach to the determination of voluntariness of guilty pleas and also confessions."

Today's decisions involved cases in which prisoners appealing their convictions from eight months to ten years after the fact.

The court said that their claims of forced confessions are not sufficient to re-open in federal court a long-decided conviction.

In a setback to "junk" mailers, the high court also ruled that a section of the 1967 Postal Act under which a householder may require that a mailer remove his name from its mailing lists and stop all future mailings, was constitutional.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, speaking for the court, said that the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech and press.

The chief justice added that in effect "Congress has erected a wall, or more accurately permits a citizen to erect a wall, that no advertiser may penetrate without his acquiescence. The continuing operation of such a wall presents no constitutional obstacles."

The section of the law upheld allows any person who received an advertisement he finds "seriously annoying" or "sexually provocative" to ask the local postmaster to direct the advertiser to stop sending mail to him. If the advertiser refuses, the local U.S. attorney seeks an injunction and if the advertiser persists he can be punished for contempt of court.

The statute provides that the sole judge of what is and what is not provocative is the householder himself.



Gov. Albert Brewer.



George C. Wallace.

Polls Call Wallace Underdog In Alabama Party Vote Today

By R. W. Apple Jr.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 4.—Most politicians in Alabama have concluded that neither Gov. Albert P. Brewer nor former Gov. George C. Wallace is likely to gain a majority in the Democratic gubernatorial primary tomorrow.

If they are right, Alabama will go to the polls again on June 2 for a run-off election between the two contenders.

Public opinion polls show Mr. Wallace trailing, though not as badly as six weeks ago. But not everyone expects Gov. Brewer to get the most votes—partly because of Mr. Wallace's advertising blitz, for which the budget has doubled each week for a month.

Pavlovian Response
There is also a nagging suspicion that many Alabamians will have a Pavlovian response when they see the name "Wallace" on the voting machines. One court-house old-timer said the other day that "when they get into that voting booth, they ain't going to pull the lever that kills their President." They can't.

The outcome of the race is of great importance to national politics. A defeat would almost certainly eliminate Mr. Wallace as a third-party presidential prospect for 1972, enabling President Nixon to adopt a less conservative tone. He would be all but assured of the South's key electoral votes.

Both Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and Winston M. Blount, the Alabama-born Postmaster General, have endorsed Gov. Brewer. The Wallace forces have charged that Mr. Blount is raising money for the governor, but there is no evidence of that available here.

Tax Investigators
On the other hand, authoritative sources report that an unusually large number of Internal Revenue Service agents is working in the state, and that their inquiries center on Wallace supporters. Among the main targets, these sources report is Mr. Wallace's brother, Gerald.

Mr. Wallace, who carried five states with 46 electoral votes in his presidential campaign two years ago, appears somewhat disorganized this year. Three of his key aides in past political struggles—Seymour Trammell, Cecil Jackson and Bill Jones—resigned after policy disputes.

The former governor also appears less sure of himself than usual. For example, he has refused to be interviewed by Alabama newsmen in the last few days, and he has canceled scheduled news conferences.

A principal thrust of the Wallace campaign has been the argument that a vote for Gov. Brewer is a vote against "our struggle," a vote "that will let Nixon take us for granted." On the stump, Mr. Wallace points out the presence

Rap Brown Fails On Court Date; Arrest Ordered
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 4.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Black Power leader H. Rap Brown after he again failed to appear for his long-delayed trial on charges of incitement to riot.

A spokesman for the Sheriff's Office said that the warrant had been issued one minute after Mr. Brown's trial was due to begin and the defendant was not present.

The trial has been postponed at least nine times and transferred to three different venues within the last three years.

The Black Power leader has been missing since March 8 and his whereabouts have variously been put in Harlem, Lagos, Nigeria or in Algeria with Black Panther chief Eldridge Cleaver.

At today's hearing his lawyers said they had not heard from him and did not know where he is.

What's on a Leash in Parks?
CHICAGO, May 4.—When the Chicago Park District Board voted to place a prohibition on dogs in the city's parks last week, there were loud outcries from dog owners.

A meeting in Lincoln Park yesterday of the Dog Owners Group (DOG) drew several hundred leashed dogs and their masters to protest the decision to keep dogs out of the city's 455 parks.

But joining the protesters was a new protest legion—the Ad Hoc Committee to Save Chicken-Walking.

The chicken-walkers, some 150 strong, strutted through Lincoln Park with 67 chickens on green leashes. They bore such signs as "Chicken in Every Park," "Defy Chicken Laws" and "Chicken Demand Hot People Soup."

The chicken-walkers also made reference to national issues (Keep US Chickens Out of Cambodia) and battle in the courts (Revolt Now, Conspire Later). A woman carried a sign which read "Feathers Are Beautiful."

The chickens and dogs proved relatively compatible. Police-men at the scene merely chuckled.

Said Walter Robinson, chicken committee chairman: "We of the lunatic middle are hoping to neutralize the excesses of the lunatic right or lunatic left."

HEW Shifts, Grants Aid To Miss. Town

Seen as Victory for Evers Over State GOP By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP).—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has overridden the objections of the Mississippi Republican party and granted \$131,000 for a special community health program in Fayette, Miss.

The mayor of Fayette is Charles Evers, a Democrat, the brother of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers and the first black mayor of a biracial Mississippi town since Reconstruction. Thus he has become an important symbol in the nation as well as in his home state.

The funds approval was mailed to Mr. Evers over the weekend, HEW officials said. The action reverses an earlier rejection of the Evers application by HEW's community health service in late January.

Last Nov. 14, about six weeks after Mr. Evers applied for the U.S. health grant, chairman Charles Reed of the Mississippi Republican party wrote a three-page letter to HEW stating that, "We very strongly recommend that the proposed project not be funded in any way."

Mr. Reed's letter on state GOP headquarters stationery was backed by a letter from Mississippi GOP executive director W. T. Wilkins.

HEW officials insisted that the political objections were not the cause of the decision to turn down the application. They said the project had been turned down on technical grounds on the recommendation of an outside review committee, and told inquiring Democratic and Republican lawmakers on Capitol Hill that the decision would be reviewed after Mr. Evers submitted additional plans to meet the technical objections.

Why No Action Was Taken

Lack of Witnesses, Evidence Cited for Kennedy Clearance

By Fred Ferretti

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 4 (UPI).—No additional legal action was taken against Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., in the drowning last year of Mary Jo Kopechne, 38, because the Massachusetts officials who might have acted were apparently convinced that there were no witnesses and no evidence that would substantiate a new charge against him.

That conclusion emerged this weekend from a series of interviews with sources close to District Court Judge James A. Boyle and District Attorney Edmund S. Dinis of Dukes County and with Leslie H. Leland, foreman of the Dukes County Grand Jury that held closed sessions on the case last month.

In addition, Judge Boyle was said to feel that justice had been served when Sen. Kennedy, 38, pleaded guilty to a charge of leaving the scene of the accident last July 13 on Chappaquiddick Island, off Martha's Vineyard.

A question that remained unanswered was why Judge Boyle, if he believed that no conviction was possible, said in a document that was eventually going to be made public that he thought the senator had been negligent. The judge included that assertion in his report on an inquest he conducted in January. The report became public last week.

Judge Unreachable
Judge Boyle also said he believed that Sen. Kennedy had turned intentionally onto the dirt road leading to the narrow bridge from which his car plunged, trapping Miss Kopechne inside. Sen. Kennedy testified at the inquest that he had made the turn by mistake.

Efforts to reach Judge Boyle for clarification of his action were unsuccessful. The judge, who retired last week after 31 years on the bench, was reported to be playing golf when

Because of the judge's conclusions, there were opinions expressed that he was obliged, under Massachusetts law, to order Sen. Kennedy arrested for violation of Section 23 (2) (A) of the state's motor vehicle code, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person "upon any way or in any place to which the public has a right of access (to) operate a motor vehicle recklessly, or operates such a vehicle negligently so that lives or safety of the public might be endangered."

The question still to be answered, legal experts say, is why, given the belief that no conviction could be obtained, Judge Boyle saw fit to hand down what could be regarded as a moral conviction of Sen. Kennedy.

A source close to District Attorney Dinis said from New Bedford on Saturday: "The only things there were to work with were the words of the one party to the incident. His own testimony in the inquest was that he was going 20 miles an hour, no more than that. You can't use a defendant in a trial." It was noted that there were only three persons present at the inquest proceedings—Judge Boyle, Mr. Dinis and an assistant.

"There was no independent evidence," the source said, "no witnesses."

Prophetess Sees 2d Coming Soon

WELLAND, Ontario, May 4 (AP).—The second coming of Christ will occur before the end of the century, self-styled prophet Jeanne Dixon said last night.

The syndicated newspaper columnist told an audience of 2,000—mostly teen-aged girls and older women—at Notre Dame College that the second coming will be preceded by three days of light and three days of darkness.

She said some of the signs heralding the event now are visible, but did not elaborate.

U.K. Envoy Found Alive in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 4 (Reuters).—British diplomat Brian Lea, who disappeared here on Saturday, has been found alive, Uganda's Internal Affairs Minister Basil Bataringaya said over Uganda television.

Mr. Bataringaya gave no details of how Mr. Lea was found. He had been reported kidnapped.

There has been speculation that Mr. Lea's disappearance was connected with the Asian immigration problem. He is first secretary at the British High Commission dealing with immigration matters. He dealt particularly with Asians holding British passports seeking entry into Britain.

Mr. Lea disappeared after leaving his home to meet two people who telephoned him with passport inquiries.

Girl Falls to Death
LONDON, May 4 (Reuters).—A 20-year-old girl sunbathing on top of a multi-storey office building in London's Mayfair district fell to her death tonight after crashing through a skylight. Warman Arya, a Finnish secretary, was sunbathing with some friends when she fell 40 feet into the concrete well of the building.

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What's on a Leash in Parks? Lunatic Middle Shows Chicago

CHICAGO, May 4 (UPI).—When the Chicago Park District Board voted to place a prohibition on dogs in the city's parks last week, there were loud outcries from dog owners.

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Acheson Honored for History Reporter Gets Pulitzer Prize For My Lai Massacre Story

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, May 4 (UPI).—Report on the alleged My Lai massacre of "Vietnam" soldiers won the 1970 Pulitzer prize in international reporting today for Seymour Hersh, free-lance reporter whose story was circulated through the Dispatch News Service.

A black playwright, Charles Gorn, won the drama prize for an off-Broadway play, "No Place to Be Somebody," the first off-Broadway production to win the prize.

A musical composition composed by an electronic synthesizer won the music prize for the first time. "Encomium," by Charles Tomlinson.

Ada Louise Huxtable, architecture critic of The New York Times, became winner of the first Pulitzer prize for distinguished criticism, this was a new category, set up for criticism or commentary, and was split in two in the judging so that "Arquius W. Childs, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, won the award for distinguished commentary."

The gold medal for meritorious public service went to Newsday, New York City, N.Y., for a three-year investigation and expose of secret deals and zoning manipulations by public and political party fix-holders.

The editorial writing prize went to Philip L. Geyelin, editor of the editorial page of The Washington Post, for editorials during 1968.

With 17 individuals in all joining a galaxy of Pulitzer prize-winners in the 54th year of the awards, the prize for history was carried off by former Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson—for his book, "Present at the Creation: My Years in the State Department."

The prizes were announced by President Andrew W. Cordier of Columbia University, after approval of the trustees of Columbia University who had received recommendations by the 13-member advisory board on the Pulitzer prizes.

A discussion of perhaps five minutes was disclosed to have taken place during the April 9 advisory board meeting on the music award, id "whether a computer could impose," as one member put it. Today's prizes for letters included:

Fiction—"Collected Stories," by an Stafford, a novelist, who has written for many magazines. She is the widow of A.J. Liebling, who was a prominent journalist.

Biography—"Ruey Long," by T.arry Williams, professor of history at Louisiana State University, whose subject was the assassinated Chinese leader, Chiang Kai-shek.

Poetry—"Unlabeled Subjects," by Charles Howard, the third book of poems by the New York poet and translator.

General non-fiction—"Gandhi's Truth," by Erik T. Erikson, professor of developmental psychology at Harvard University, whose book was a study of the origins of the assassinated Indian leader's theory of militant non-violence.

Journalism Prizes
The journalism prizes included: Local reporting, general—Thomas Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Sun-Times, for his story published last Oct. 9 against edition deadline pressure, giving his eyewitness account of a battle by the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society with Chicago police.

Local reporting, special—Harold Eugene Martin, of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, for articles exposing and halting a commercial scheme for using Alabama prisoners for testing drugs.

National reporting—William J. Eaton, of the Chicago Daily News, for disclosures on the background of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., whose nomination to the Supreme Court by President Nixon was rejected by the Senate.

Cartoons—Thomas F. Darcy, editorial cartoonist for Newsday since September, 1968, for cartoons during 1969.

Spot news photography—Steve Starr, of the Albany Bureau of the Associated Press, for his photographs of demonstrating black students at Cornell University as they left a university building they had occupied.

Feature photography—Dallas Kinney, of the Palm Beach (Fla.) Post, for a portfolio of pictures of black migrant workers illustrating an eight-part series on their lives in poverty amid surrounding wealth.

Compulsive Escalation

With terrifying speed all the tragic errors of escalation are being repeated in Southeast Asia. Once again a President elected on a pledge of extricating the United States from the Vietnamese morass is embarked on a delusive quest for peace through widening the war. And each plunge down that road to disaster is followed post-haste by another and still another in a dismal replay of the futility ushered in by the initial escalation after Pleiku in February, 1965.

The large-scale air attack on North Vietnam by American fighter-bombers this week-end did more than shatter the bombing halt ordered by President Johnson 18 months ago. Coming just two days after the assignment of American troops to combat duty in Cambodia, the raid made it plain that the Pentagon is finding a receptive ear at the White House for its long campaign to strike at the enemy wherever its bases and supply lines may be.

This is a "domino" theory in reverse involving limitless risk and no discernible hope of success—a course rejected as too unpromising even at the height of the Johnson military expansion.

Unquestionably, the Nixon administration is encouraged by the conviction that the Soviet Union and Communist China are so busy with their mutual animosities that they will refrain from stepped-up action in support of Hanoi and the other Communist elements in Indochina.

Yet the history of all past escalation in this area has been that it stiffens the Communist will to resist, pushes up the death toll, brings no serious move toward the peace table and drives both Moscow and Peking into more vituperative anti-American positions.

This is a two-way process of gambling with human destiny. Much of the inspiration for the President's stance in Cambodia obviously derived from concern that Moscow's increasing aggressiveness in the Mideast stemmed from a belief that the United States was a paper tiger.

What makes the current escalation doubly dismaying is its panicky pace. On April 20, from the relaxed setting of his ocean-front refuge at San Clemente, President Nixon

gave the nation a reassuring report on the progress of Vietnamization and pacification. He was able to "speak with confidence" that both processes were succeeding so well that another 150,000 American troops could be brought home.

Ten days later a much grimmer President was on television with a warning that the United States was in danger of battlefield humiliation that could topple it into the status of a second-rate power. Since then the area and extent of United States involvement have broadened so rapidly that even the defenders of the administration's course have been left tongue-tied.

The first embarrassment was the disclosure that the government Washington seeks to prop up in Cambodia was among the last to learn that American forces were en route to mop up Communist sanctuaries there. Comparable was the plight of such administration stalwarts as Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott cut adrift with White House-inspired statements that renewed bombing of the North was a remote contingency at the very time a hundred American planes were dropping bombs across the Demilitarized Zone.

The defeat in the Texas Democratic primary of Sen. Ralph Yarborough, a Vietnam dove, will no doubt be taken by many around the President as evidence of popular approval of his new tough line. Nixon, by characterizing far-out elements among his campus critics as "bums," already has provided additional fodder for fear that much of his sudden militancy in Vietnam stems from a desire to divert attention from inflation, unemployment and other difficulties as the congressional election moves into high gear.

The need in the conferences the President is holding with four key congressional committees is to get the focus back on deceleration of a war that, as Vice-President Agnew acknowledged Sunday, the United States cannot hope to win and that makes impossible the attainment of urgent national goals. Making the war bigger is a formula for calamity, not extrication.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Legal Basis of Military Aid

The controversy over whether the President has authority to give arms aid to Cambodia is not primarily a constitutional question, as Sen. Fulbright seemed to intimate in explaining the opposition of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is necessary to remember that Congress in 1961 gave the President broad powers "to furnish military assistance on such terms and conditions as he may determine, to any friendly country or international organization, the assisting of which the President finds will strengthen the security of the United States, and promote world peace Defense supplies may be given by means of loans or grants or members of the armed forces may be assigned under this act as advisers or training personnel."

There are numerous limitations upon this authority, however, and of course one of them is money. The President cannot spend funds that have not been appropriated, and Congress may attach specific restrictions to any spending bill. Officials say that no "unprogrammed" funds are now available, but this is not necessarily a barrier to giving some arms aid to Cambodia, since the law permits the transfer of funds from one country to another and indeed from economic aid to military aid.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the law authorizes the President to use up to \$350 million without regard to the limitations laid down in the act if he should determine "that such authorization is important to the security of the United States." No doubt that would be a difficult finding to make in the case of aid to Cambodia, but the law has avenues and escape hatches which any administration can probably use on a limited scale whenever it thinks that arms for a country threatened by Communists are in the national interest.

It is also clear, however, that such a policy could not go very far without the approval of Congress. New appropriations would have to be made; indeed, the request for funds under the Military Assistance Act now before Congress would have to be modified. A special law freed the Pentagon from the requirements of the Military Assistance Act in giving arms aid to South Vietnam, Laos and Thailand, but it does not apply to Cambodia. As a practical matter, therefore, the President would be taking an enormous risk to embark upon a program of aid to the precarious new government of Cambodia without the full knowledge and approval of Congress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Involvement in Cambodia

Europe very unhappily views the timely coincidence of the American push into Cambodia and the establishment of the Soviet Union in Egypt. The result of this strong gesture in Southeast Asia culminates with the American hesitation in the Near East. It is to be feared that the entanglement in Cambodia . . . will lead directly to the Soviet permeation in the Near East. Nixon has confused his sincerest friends abroad.

—From Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

The results (of sending troops into Cambodia) will be felt at the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation) talks between the United States and Russia) consultations in Vienna, at the (Four Power) talks on Berlin, and in the Near East. Nixon took office with the slogan that the age of confrontation had ended and the age of negotiation had begun. Now he chooses confrontation—even with the opposition in his own country—because he sees no alternative . . . we can only hope that Amer-

ica finds the energy and patience that are necessary for success in this new policy.

—From Die Welt (Hamburg).

Once again military mania is guiding U.S. actions in Southeast Asia.

Evidently bewitched by the impression of himself as a great American president, Nixon has chosen to make things worse by yielding to repulsive rhetoric . . . Nixon makes himself a copy of Lyndon Johnson as Johnson acted in his most rash moments.

—From Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm).

Nixon's decision is an extremely serious challenge to the U.S. Senate, where a clear majority has spoken out against any kind of assistance to Cambodia. His decision is contrary to the Senate's efforts to prevent a unilateral action by the chief of state as happened following the Tonkin incident of 1964, an incident which turned out to be quite groundless.

—From Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

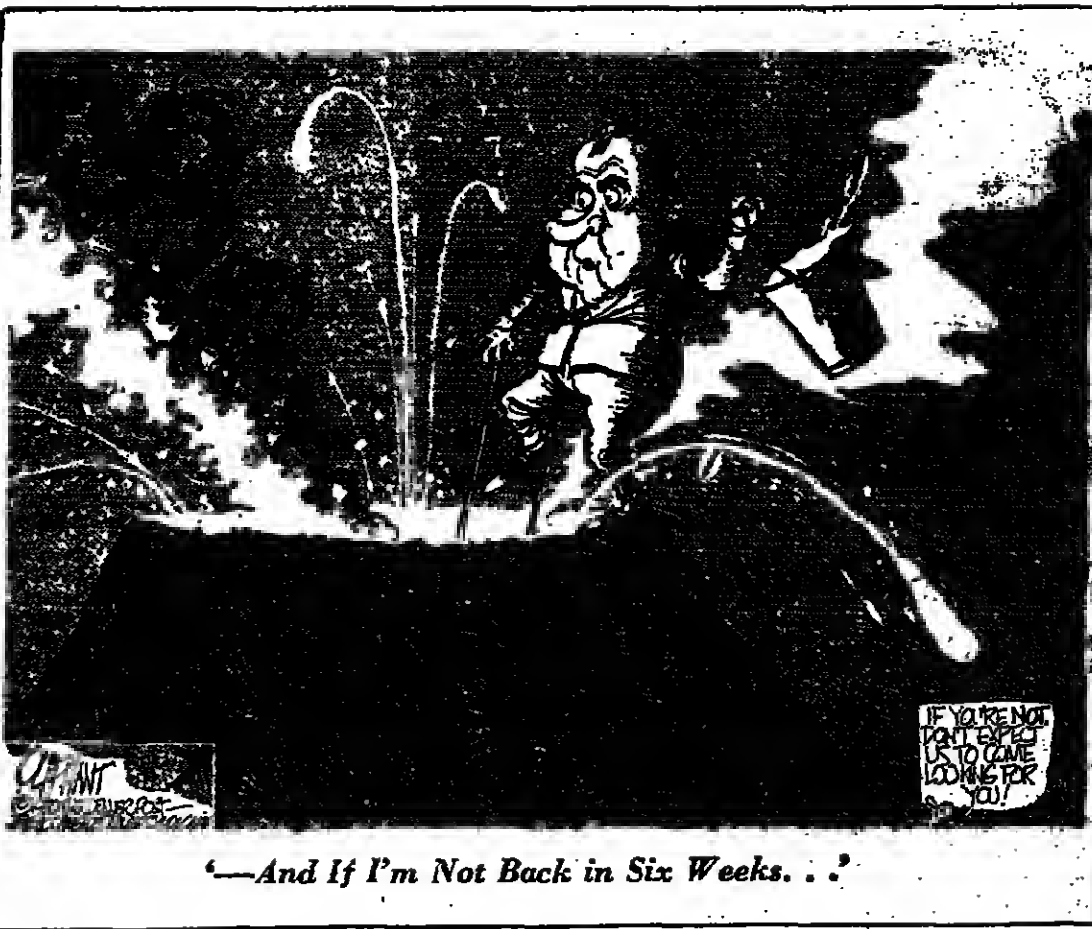
May 5, 1895

NEW YORK—A terrible cyclone devastated a large portion of Sioux County, Iowa, late yesterday evening. The details so far received are only meager, the telegraph wires having been laid low in all directions, and messages only coming through by circuitous routes. The cyclone was accompanied by rain of excessive violence. Railroad tracks were washed out and all traffic stopped. Physicians and relief parties have gone to the scene to render assistance. Chaos abounds.

Fifty Years Ago

May 5, 1920

NEW YORK—Fannie Hurst, the magazine writer, took the fifth anniversary as the occasion on which to announce her marriage to Jacques Danielson, pianist and collaborator with the late Raphael Joseffy. So successful have the couple been in hiding their marriage for the past five years that even their most intimate friends considered such a confirmed advocate of bachelorhood. The unconventional couple have separate apartments and Miss (F) Hurst retains her maiden name.



Nixon's Cambodian Gamble

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has now proven that he is a very brave man. Even the opponents of his Cambodian decision have been forced to grant that much.

It remains to be seen whether he is also a lucky man—which is just as important for a successful political leader. But if he is even reasonably lucky, it should be noted that he has made a good gamble in Cambodia.

What makes it a good gamble is the simple fact (which no U.S. senator ever seems to understand) that no troops can fight, or even continue to exist, without supply. For years, Hanoi has not only used sanctuary-base areas in Cambodia, but has also fed the troops in the sanctuary-base areas with Cambodian fish and rice; and Hanoi has nourished the war in two-thirds of South Vietnam with weapons and ammunition brought in through Cambodia. Thus the Cambodian supply lines have also been lifelines. And these lifelines have now been cut by the Cambodian Nationalist government.

Initial Responses

The importance of those lifelines to Hanoi could be seen in the initial responses to the Nationalist triumph in Phnom Penh. On the one hand, the units in the sanctuary-base areas moved out, to gain control of as much of Cambodia's neighboring rice land as they could. On the other hand, and more important, North Vietnamese elements were sent far forward, to threaten Phnom Penh itself.

The threat to Phnom Penh was either intended to force the Nationalist government to make a deal with Hanoi, thus restoring

the old supply arrangements. Or perhaps it was ultimately aimed to carry Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now an open stooge of Hanoi's, back to Phnom Penh on top of a tank. It was this threat to Phnom Penh, in any case, which finally forced President Nixon's hand.

The Cambodian Army, alone and unassisted, was simply not strong enough to cope with the North Vietnamese. Some kind of collapse was ominously imminent when President Nixon acted.

The immediate aim of his action was to remove the threat to Phnom Penh by taking the enemy in the rear. In all but the northern corner of Cambodia, in fact, the North Vietnamese divisions should now be caught between the devil and the deep blue sea—the deep blue sea being the Cambodian Army and the hostile Cambodian population, and the devil being the South Vietnamese and American forces now attacking across the border.

The key to the situation, for the long pull is again the problem of supply. For the long pull, obviously, most of the North Vietnamese units in Cambodia simply cannot survive there, without supply lines of any sort. Those in the northeast corner can do so, by getting their supply over the Laos trails. But with any luck, all the more important sanctuary-base areas should become untenable in the end.

Furthermore, if the President's gamble meets with this kind of success, there will be an extra dividend of inestimable importance. Here, once again, supply is the key, for remember that all the weapons and all the ammunition for all the enemy forces in nearly two-thirds of South Vietnam formerly came through Sihanouk-

Bernard Levin
From London

Mr. Wilson is walking a wall with a drop to total ruin on one side and a so landing in astonishing triumph on the other.

LONDON.—It's all getting very exciting all of a sudden. For months—something like 20 of them, in fact—the Conservatives have held an enormous lead in the opinion polls; when asked how they would vote if the general election were to take place next day, people have been giving answers which indicate a gap between the two parties larger than any recorded since political opinion polling began, and which, if translated into terms of votes and seats, would have given the Conservatives a majority of anything up to 400 (in a House of Commons with 650 members).

No amount of insistence that the whole point of the general election is that it is not in fact taking place next day has been able to alter this astonishing imbalance. And there have been other pointers; the by-elections in the last year or two have registered massive swings against the Wilson government; and the municipal elections have sent the whole scale of Labor candidates with their men being elected from town and rural councils they had controlled for years (including the government of London, which they had held unbroken since 1935, until a landslide put the Tories in in 1967). No wonder that, as I reported here a few weeks ago, Edward Heath, the Conservative leader, was at last talking and behaving like a man who is convinced he will soon have the front-door key to No. 10 Downing Street in his pocket.

And suddenly, the wind is full of straw. First thing sign that this might have turned was provided by the recent municipal elections. (These, apart from London, have not so far included the big cities, which will be a few days time, and which should produce hard evidence.)

Here and there, Labor made gains, though since the previous elections had come at a time when the government party was at its lowest ebb, it would have been surprising if this had not been so. In particular, Labor made great inroads into Tory strength in London; not enough to snatch back control of the council from the Conservatives, but enough to give them a fright, as well as to wrest control of the inner area of the city, which gives them the making of London's education policy.

And then (there have been no parliamentary by-elections in significant seats lately), the opinion polls began to tell a strange story, and to tell it, in unison, too. We have "our regular" political polls in Britain: Gallup, which is the oldest established and the results from which appear in the Daily Telegraph; National Opinion Polls, which has marginally the best record of accuracy in recent election forecasting, and which has its reports in the Daily Mail; Marplan, a comparative newcomer, judgment on which cannot yet be safely pronounced but the predictions from which are carried by the Times; and the other two, Gallup and NOP, though they still have the Tories showing in front, indicate that their margin of safety has shrunk to danger point and may be about to vanish entirely. And embedded in these startling figures are some more, perhaps even more significant: Mr. Heath, having earlier closed the gap in popularity ratings between himself and Harold Wilson, has now slipped

back disastrously, and Mr. Wilson is showing ten points ahead of him. Suddenly, everybody is wondering (some of the more rabid ones doing their wondering at whether the Conservatives and its leader are about to suffer defeat from the jaws of vic But people are wondering a something else, too; the date the election.

The election need not come another full year, though few expected Mr. Wilson (who has absolute right to determine the within the five-year maximum of a Parliament) to go all the way to the end of the road in October, and it was generally agreed that it would not be so because the government would be shattered any earlier, and a pull back a little by the autumn and in any case could hardly more shattered than sloughed. Suddenly, everybody is talking about the possibility of June, the confident smiles are vanishing from the faces of the Tory faces. At the same time, Labor aren't exactly beaming, either at any rate their tentative s are creased with anxious frowns.

The Wall Game
For Mr. Wilson is walking a wall with a drop to total ruin on one side and a soft landing in astonishing triumph on the other. I makes a dash for it in June, loses, he will never be able to himself of the feeling that he have won by holding on until October. If he waits until October the fickle die of opinion may change again. Some of the recovery after all must be able to the cautious budget, of obvious election gimmicks, to the favorable balance-of-payments position; and the f will soon be forgotten, while latter may change with the wind.

And Mr. Wilson has no room for maneuver. If the election is in June, the announcement come within the next ten days has only just got time to correct the results of the provincial elections, and has definitely got time to wait for the next opinion polls (they're monthly), to see if they are a continuing trend.

A straw poll among Labor members of Parliament showed a large majority in favor of waiting until October, but Mr. Wilson shrewdly knows that all of them together, and must in any case, as indeed they have, quickly shown themselves to be. He will keep his own counsel, make his own choice.

Of course, the election is limited to June or October; only precedent that rules out the holiday months of July, August and September. And, as Sir Alan Clark once pertinently said, is no precedent for anything. It has been done for the first time. Mr. Wilson would have the election on Christmas Day if he thought he would win it by so doing so would his opponents, com that; we may yet see Britain to the polls in high summer, whenever it goes, there is not denying one fact: suddenly, race is wide open again.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. We may request that letters be signed only in initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Webster's New American Dictionary

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—PROVOCATION: Dispatch of Russian pilots, at Egyptian government's request, to help defend Egypt against Israeli air attacks. Plying of actual combat mission by Soviet pilots over Egyptian territory is a dangerous provocation.

ACTION FOR PEACE: Dispatch of American troops, bombers and helicopters into Cambodia, without informing the Cambodian government, to prevent attacks that Vietnamese Communist forces there are said to be planning against South Vietnam.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY: Presence of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in Laos and Cambodia. Usually used with adjective blanket.

AGGRESSION: Similar to above; Communist military activity, as in "massive military aggression in Laos and Cambodia."

RESPECT FOR SOVEREIGNTY AND NEUTRALITY: Entry of massive American forces into neutral country.

PRIVILEGED SANCTUARY: Area where the enemy can rest and regroup in safety. See Laos, Cambodia; Do not see Thailand, Hawaii or other base and recreation areas for American forces.

EMULATION: What the United States avoids by widening the war in Indochina, alienating its oldest friends abroad and shattering the social peace at home.

CHARACTER: What the United States demonstrates by invading Cambodia.

DEMILITARIZED ZONE: Border strip between North and South Vietnam that may be crossed by air but not by land.

RECKLESS GAME: Shooting at American reconnaissance planes that fly over North Vietnam. Americans do not shoot at North Vietnamese planes over South Vietnam since there are none.

WARNING: Statement by Pentagon official that American planes will bomb North Vietnam if the troops cross the Demilitarized Zone. Note: Some philologists think this word refers to events that have already happened.

THREAT: Statement by Communist official in Hanoi, Peking or Moscow criticizing U.S. escalation of the war.

NEGOTIATION: Process leading to confirmation of the Thieu-Ky government in Saigon.

INTOLERANCE: Communist refusal to join in above process.

PRETEXT: Excuse put forward by perfidious foreign government for criticism of America; e.g., "Any government that chooses to use these actions (the invasion of Cambodia) as a pretext for harming relations with the U.S."

INTOLERABLE ATTITUDE: Intolerance, aggression or provocation by foreign power justifying American military action.

CONSTITUTION: Document empowering the President of the United States to invade any country when he finds an intolerable attitude.

PITIFUL HELPLESS GIANT: What the United States would be if its President did not order an invasion in these circumstances.

CREDIBILITY: Maintenance of the belief that the United States

is a superpower that angers easily and will use its military force suddenly, without notice or consultation.

COUNSELS OF DOUBT AND DEFEAT: Argument that the United States has no vital interests in Vietnam, is destroying its own fabric and reputation by staying there and should get out.

PATRIOTS: Those who believe that in time of war the U.S. government is always right. See accompanying historical volume, section on Germany, 1939-45.

SOFT-HEADED LIBERALS: Americans who voted for Richard M. Nixon because they thought he had developed confidence and self-control and would be more likely than Hubert Humphrey to stand up to military pressure and get us out of the Vietnam war.

ALLIES: Archaic. See previous editions of dictionary.

And all four are telling the same tale—a tale of a massive, and in some cases sensationally large, swing back from the Tories to Labor. Indeed, two of the polls—Harris and Marplan—put Labor in the lead, and the other two, Gallup and NOP, though they still have the Tories showing in front, indicate that their margin of safety has shrunk to danger point and may be about to vanish entirely. And embedded in these startling figures are some more, perhaps even more significant: Mr. Heath, having earlier closed the gap in popularity ratings between himself and Harold Wilson, has now slipped

Letters

Red Face

Why front-page pictures of Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh twice in less than a week? A Raquel Welch she isn't, so it must be because of her spouting of the hackneyed totalitarianism—neo-Fascist—mercenaries in the service of aggression," and so on ad nauseum. Must you again and again feed your readers with such tripe?

RAYMOND LIFSON, Lugano, Switzerland.

Postmark CD?

Reading the letters to the editor written by Americans in Greece, I find they are all favorable to the Greek junta. It is a fair assumption that Americans in Greece critical of the present situation there are hesitant to express their opinion in your paper. I assume these letters are written mainly by members of the American diplomatic and intelligence corps stationed in Greece and are a reflection of the true American policy toward Greece.

HANS ROSDOLSKY, Muenzingen, Switzerland.

Technology Gap

In the April 15 *NYT*, C. I. Sulzberger stated that "the Islamic Middle East . . . drove out the superior technology of European Crusaders."

Not so. At that time, and during several centuries more, Middle East science, technology, and armament were superior to the Western ones; the swords of the Crusaders were unable to match Damascus blades.

This is one of the reasons why the Crusaders' establishment in Palestine could not last for long.

BARTOLOMEO ORSONI, Tremelov, Italy.

Saving the Bear

One can't but feel sympathy for President Nixon. He made an honest mistake by announcing the de-escalation of the Vietnam war, and the results were catastrophic. When the Dow Jones averages hit 750 the present situation became unavoidable, just as a major war would become unavoidable at 600 and at 500—henceforth—the nuclear suicide.

It is not Mr. Nixon's fault that blood seems to be the only dependable fuel for the free world's economy.

GEORGE ST. GEORGE, Paris (France).

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ontiff Assails Mass Media or 'Eroticism and Violence'

PAUL VI said today that the mass media are "erecting a wall of isolation" between the church and the world. He said the media are "erecting a wall of isolation" between the church and the world. He said the media are "erecting a wall of isolation" between the church and the world.

ope Defends Church Rule in Marriage

PAUL VI defended anew today his ban on contraceptive use as "intolerable nor impractical." He said the mass media are "erecting a wall of isolation" between the church and the world. He said the media are "erecting a wall of isolation" between the church and the world.

Sum Awarded To Soustelle In Libel Case

LONDON, May 4 (UPI).—Former French Vice-Premier Jacques Soustelle is to be paid "a substantial sum" by a London publishing company to compensate for what Mr. Soustelle claimed was libel in a book which suggested he had plotted to assassinate Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

590,000 Trying To Reach West, Red Cross Says

BONN, May 4 (AP).—More than 590,000 Germans caught up in the chaos of World War II in Communist Eastern Europe 25 years ago are still trying to get to West Germany, the Red Cross said today. Reporting on its quarter-century of probing the fate of millions of vanished German soldiers and civilians, West German Red Cross president Walter Bargatzky said 155,000 have a good chance of gaining exit from East bloc countries.

arnard Is Opposed to Legalized Abortion

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—Christian Bernard said yesterday he is against abortions in cases where the mother's life is endangered or the baby might be seriously malformed.

North Korean Spy Ring Seoul, May 4 (Reuters).

SEoul, May 4 (Reuters).—The South Korean Army said today it has smashed a 21-man North Korean spy ring and killed three agents who were trying to escort ring leaders to the North.



Jacques Soustelle

Sum Awarded To Soustelle In Libel Case

LONDON, May 4 (UPI).—Former French Vice-Premier Jacques Soustelle is to be paid "a substantial sum" by a London publishing company to compensate for what Mr. Soustelle claimed was libel in a book which suggested he had plotted to assassinate Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Evgenia Niarchos Dies at 44; Third Wife of Stavros

ATHENS, May 4 (AP).—Mrs. Evgenia Niarchos, 44, the third wife of Greek shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos, died before dawn today. Authorities submitted her body to autopsy tonight. The body was taken to the Athens morgue from Spetsopoula, her husband's island in the Aegean, where she died.

Polish Minister Sees Pompidou And Schumann

PARIS, May 4.—Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Jedyrychowski arrived here on a four-day visit today, the first high-level exchange between the two governments since Gen. Charles de Gaulle's visit to Poland in 1967.

Strauss Disarmed By Stewardess

BONN, May 4 (Reuters).—A stewardess made Bavarian Christian Democrat leader Franz Josef Strauss surrender a pistol he was carrying on a flight from Düsseldorf to Amsterdam this weekend.

Kiesinger-Nixon Date Set

BONN, May 4 (Reuters).—Former West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger is to visit the United States next week and will confer with President Nixon and Secretary of State William Rogers on May 19, a Christian Democratic party spokesman said today.

Held High Soviet Posts

Mrs. Molotov, Cancer Victim, Will Be Buried Tomorrow

MOSCOW, May 4 (UPI).—Paulina Zhemchuzhina Molotov, 76, whose death was reported yesterday, will be buried Wednesday at the Novodevichy Cemetery, family sources said. She died Friday of cancer, the sources said.



Mrs. Molotov

She was the wife of former Soviet Premier Vyacheslav Molotov. She joined the Bolshevik party before the 1917 revolution and subsequently held top government posts herself. In politics she used her maiden name. As Comrade Zhemchuzhina she was a member of the Soviet Central Committee, head of the Soviet cosmetic trust, and later, minister of fisheries.

Bribery Trial Of Long Barred By Justice Dept.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—The Justice Department has rejected a federal prosecutor's recommendation that Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La., be indicted on bribery charges involving the influencing of a government contract. It has been learned.

Milton H. Lipp

SAN ANSELMO, Calif., May 4 (UPI).—Private funeral services were held here yesterday for Milton H. Lipp, a well-known oil company executive and pioneer in Midwest refinery construction. He died Friday at the age of 74 after a short illness.

Immigration Law Revision Sought in U.S.

Proposal Would Ease Entry Restrictions

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—Pressure is mounting in Congress for a sweeping overhaul of a five-year-old law intended to open a new era in U.S. immigration policy. Strong protest against the law by such traditional friends of the United States as Italy, Canada, Mexico and Ireland; complaints about excessive bureaucracy; and clear signs that the law is not working have produced a flood of proposed legislative remedies.

The latest proposal, offered by a key member of the House immigration subcommittee, aims to lift restrictions on immigration from Canada and Mexico. The bill by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, D., N.J., also would make it easier for refugees from Communist nations to seek asylum in the United States and would revise the preference system for admitting immigrants.

Kidney Transplant Death

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, May 4 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia's first human organ transplant patient has died 18 days after the operation. Doctors at the clinical hospital of this northwest Yugoslav town said today. A 26-year-old man who received a kidney from his 56-year-old mother died yesterday.



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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1970

Page 9

Fed Rejects U.S. Measure Of Accounts Balance-of-Payments Data Seen Misleading

By H. Erich Heinemann

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve has bluntly repudiated the official government measurement of the nation's international balance of payments.

"Neither of the two conventional measures of the overall balance of payments," the Federal Reserve said in the April issue of its monthly bulletin, "serves to convey the changes in the underlying international situation of the United States from 1968 to 1969."

"The liquidity deficit of \$7.1 billion in 1969, against a \$200 million surplus in 1968," the Fed stated, "greatly exaggerates the extent of the worsening."

"On the other hand," it said, "the large surplus in the official settlement balance in 1969 (\$2.7 billion, up from \$1.6 billion the year before) cannot be taken as a sign of fundamental improvement, since a major element was a huge inflow of foreign private liquid funds that is essentially interest-sensitive and may be easily reversed whenever interest rates move relatively lower in the United States."

The liquidity balance measures changes in the short-term U.S. liabilities to foreigners, while the official settlements balance essentially measures changes in the dollar holdings of foreign central banks and other official institutions.

The Fed did not address itself directly to the complex issue of how best to measure the balance of payments, but it presented data on a measure that it called the "adjusted overall balance," which, in context, it clearly preferred to either of the two measures now being published by the Commerce Department.

Under the adjusted overall balance concept, the nation had a deficit of \$6.4 billion in 1969, a worsening of \$4.4 billion from the \$2 billion deficit recorded in 1968.

The adjusted overall balance excludes from consideration changes in liabilities to foreign banks (which, by definition, include foreign branches of U.S. banks), as well as a variety of special government transactions.

The overall balance thus tries to eliminate the distortion in the liquidity balance created by the huge borrowings of U.S. banks in the Eurodollar market through their foreign branches.

In a strict sense, articles in the Fed bulletin do not constitute official statements of the seven-man Federal Reserve Board unless they are specifically designed as such.

But the view clearly represented by the Fed has presented figures on the adjusted overall balance of payments. It also did so last year, but in much milder terms.

U.S. Payments Deficit Forecast

WASHINGTON, May 4 (Reuters).—Informed government sources here said the first-quarter official settlements balance of payments, due out on May 15, will show a deficit of some \$3 billion.

This would reverse the final 1969 quarterly official settlements surplus of \$1.2 billion.

The sources said the liquidity deficit for the first quarter would be about \$1.3 billion against a surplus of \$1.1 billion in the final 1969 quarter.

News Analysis

War Fuels Economic Uncertainty

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP).—Now that President Nixon has widened the Indochinese war, all bets on economic conditions are off.

One need only recall the early days of the Vietnam war, and especially the escalation of hostilities in 1965. Promises then were that expenditures would not rise very much—promises that are likely to be repeated now.

But defense spending skyrocketed \$13 billion in fiscal 1967 and another \$10 billion in fiscal 1968, creating the massive deficit responsible for today's inflation.

The simple fact about the new involvement in Cambodia is that it too is an escalation, however Mr. Nixon described it.

Therefore, when the administration goes to Congress in mid-May—as it must in connection with debt limit legislation—and lays out revised estimates for fiscal 1971 expenditures and receipts, it will have one of two choices:

● It can bring in a realistic budget, which would allow for major changes in the Southeast Asia situation and, with it, proposals for tax legislation to cover the contingency of greater spending.

● Or, it can blithely assume that there are no changes necessary on the fiscal front to match the altered situation on the war front.

More likely, there will be a papering-over of the potential costs, and whatever changes in the budget are announced will instead be a consequence of the declining economy which has reduced receipts, and pressures from Republicans in Congress to relax tight budget pressures which might cost GOP seats in November.

The budget deficit figures Mr. Nixon announced on Feb. 1—\$15 billion in fiscal 1970 and \$13 billion in fiscal 1971—are already ancient history.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., estimates the fiscal 1970 deficit at \$3 to \$5 billion. In New York and on Capitol Hill, financial experts were estimating—pre-Cambodia—that the fiscal 1971 deficit would be \$6 to \$8 billion. One expert guesses the calendar 1970 red ink total at \$6.5 billion.

Based on Troop Withdrawals

The original fiscal 1971 budget shows a drop of \$6 billion in projected defense spending. Thanks to Charles L. Schulze's fine analysis published by the Brookings Institution, we can see that the entire decline can be traced to the projected troop withdrawals.

But as Murray Marder of this newspaper has pointed out, the President's Cambodia action is a concession that the Vietnamization program on which the troop withdrawals are based is not succeeding.

If there is a delay in troop withdrawals, the real defense budget will go up in fiscal 1971. A bunching of withdrawals at the end of the fiscal year, for example, would cancel out perhaps half of the \$6 billion saving. And if troop withdrawals were cancelled, which is certainly a possibility, not only would the defense budget for 1971 be in the red, but longer-range considerations would not be pleasant to think about.

Whatever Mr. Nixon does about facing up to the fiscal problems that may stem from his gamble, it will still be true that the United States is suffering from a bad hangover in terms of inflation.

Against the hope that by this time the hangover would be gone, business and labor are still out to get all that the traffic will bear. Any reader of these financial pages knows that there has been a rash of price increases over the past months, the latest offered by Bethlehem Steel in the face of declining steel production.

On the labor side, tough negotiations are ahead in many industries—for example, Walter Reuther is reported to be readying a record wage package demand in this year's auto industry bargaining.

Inflation Still Not Curbed

What we come down to is that Mr. Nixon's anti-inflation policy, relying exclusively on broad, classic monetary and fiscal tools, has succeeded in cooling the economy, but not in curbing inflation.

The beginnings of a small recession are at hand. Since Mr. Nixon's election in 1968 the Dow Jones industrial index has plummeted. Mr. Nixon's response to the rapid declines of last week was:

"Frankly, if I had any money, I'd be buying stocks right now."

That was an unhappy echo of meaningless similar assurance by John D. Rockefeller as the market crashed in 1929.

It takes action, not presidential rhetoric, to instill confidence in financial markets. Wall Street is in a bleak mood because of the recession in the economy, and especially because of the uncertainties about our policies in Southeast Asia.

Industrial production is down about 3 percent so far, and 1,000,000 more persons are out of work than was the case in February, 1969. Over time hours—the source of much consumer spending for autos, TV sets, vacations, and other luxuries—are down sharply. So are corporate profits.

This is not yet the picture of a serious recession. It is not the biggest downturn this country has ever experienced. But it is a recession of some dimension—not just the "painful adjustment" that the administration prefers to call it.

Moreover, all of the promises of easier money have not brought interest rates down very much. Businessmen are more and more anxious to see the Federal Reserve System make good on its open commitment to a less restrictive money policy.

But the budget deficit that seems to be generating and on top of that, the new Cambodian crisis—may make it impossible for Fed chairman Arthur Burns to deliver everything he had planned.

The budget has gotten out of hand since early this year, in part because of a shortfall in revenues and in part because of fears that the economy might be slipping downhill faster than anticipated. The President's chief economic adviser, Paul W. McCracken, promised last week a better deal for those who could be patient; economic recovery—plus a reduction in inflationary pressures.

But now comes Cambodia, and while no one can be sure at this point of the extent of the economic impact, it seems clear that Mr. McCracken's assessment should be placed in the category of a pious hope, not a probable reality.

Nixon Official Warns of 'Disarray'

U.S. Policies Provoking 'Intense' Debate

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT).—A high administration official has disclosed an "intense" difference of opinion within the government over the future of the nation's trade and balance-of-payments policies.

Kenneth N. Davis Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for domestic and international business, said that, "left unresolved, differences as basic as these will result in a disarray of government foreign economic policy."

He pointed out that a similar, but not identical, difference of opinion existed within the business community.

At issue are essentially four things:

● Whether the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit is as dangerous as once thought and, therefore, whether its elimination is still urgent.

● Whether, in the new conditions of world trade, the United States should be more ready to adopt selective restrictions of imports.

● Whether export promotion should be much more vigorous than now, including such items as tax devices to favor exports.

● Whether controls on business investment abroad should be retained or abolished.

Writing in the magazine Financial Executive, released last week, Mr. Davis did not disclose his own choices. But he described the school that he has opposed in the past as follows:

"Noting that government, we find increasingly vocal advocates for the substitution of a flexible international monetary adjustment system in place of the balance-of-payments discipline which has guided U.S. international trade and investment policy in recent years. Stated simply, they would no longer require firm policies to assure that we earn as much as we are spending abroad."

"Instead, they would count on periodic upward currency revaluations by other nations to relieve world monetary pressures resulting from continuing U.S. payments deficits. These same advocates also usually support increased flows of imports to benefit the consumer and help reduce inflationary pressures. The differences of opinion on trade policy between advocates of the flexible system and those attempting to improve the balance of payments have become intense."

Mr. Davis said "economic nationalism is bold evidence everywhere," with other countries "maintaining restrictions against U.S. exports and investment, while at the same time expanding their own activities in the United States."

Noting the difficulties suffered by a growing number of U.S. industries from import competition, Mr. Davis dismissed as a "parade" the official view that the problem can be solved by government "adjustment assistance"—especially in such "glamorous" industries as steel and textiles.

Policy Choices Outlined

He suggested three possibilities for future foreign economic policy—all of which, he noted, had strong advocates.

Under the first, the balance of payments would be "downgraded" as a major U.S. policy constraint. Imports should be even more freely permitted than now. Export expansion would be "useful" but "not a matter of the highest national priority."

The main goal of policy would be more upward flexibility of the exchange rates of foreign currencies.

The second would continue to regard the balance of payments as "an overriding policy constraint. The United States would not turn protectionist but would limit imports in "very few industries" where there have been "extremes" in import growth rates. Govern-

ment would be "much more energetic" in expanding exports and "higher priority would be given to obtaining fair access to the markets of our trading partners, particularly Japan and Europe."

A third option would involve import limitations to protect "a substantial number of industries" in part to prevent them from moving production overseas. It would be assumed that fair access to foreign markets could not be obtained "nor is there a free trade answer to the problem of low-cost foreign labor and discriminatory foreign practices."

U.K. Merger Unites Forte, Trust Houses

LONDON, May 4 (AP).—Shares of the multimillion-dollar catering empire founded by Charles Forte, son of an Italian immigrant, jumped on the London Stock Exchange today on news of its merger with the giant hotel chain, Trust Houses.

Lord Crowther, who is to head the new "leisure combine," said it will be big enough to look any American company straight in the face.

The merger, announced yesterday, brings together in a \$340-million corporation Lord Crowther's Trust House group of hotels and Mr. Forte's hotel, catering and property company in a stock-swap deal.

Forte's ordinary shares jumped about 40 cents to 28 shillings (\$3.38), while the non-voting preferred shares moved up to 25 shillings sevenpence. Trust Houses stock moved off about three shillings to 26 shillings sixpence (\$3.16).

The new group, Trust Houses Forte, will have 203 hotels in Britain and Ireland and 21 in other countries.

Stockholders will be given nine Trust House shares for eight Forte ordinary shares or one ordinary Trust House share for each Forte preferred share.

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Roger Alloo

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Roger Alloo has been elected a director of Belgium's Société Générale de Banque SA, where he currently heads the International Division.

Amper International announced the appointments of AMER Robins to the post of finance manager for Europe, Africa and Middle East operations, and J.T. Gerwert as general manager of the Amper factory at Nivelles, Belgium.

Robert Stretton joined the board of Morgan Grenfell (Overseas) Ltd., with responsibility for business in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and the Netherlands.

The appointment of Eddo A. Bult to the position of manager of TRW International SA of Geneva, was announced by Kenneth R. Sinclair, a company director.

William Greenway has joined the management consultants firm of Bernidion International SA, as a partner in Brussels.

The new president of Manieller International, the advertising agency, and Burson-Marsteller International, public relations consultants, is Robert S. Leaf. He was formerly vice-president of the two companies and replaces Harold Burson, who becomes chairman.

First National Bank of Chicago has named Joseph L. Casey as manager of European, Middle East and African operations.

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Further Crisis Meeting for IOS Board

Talk of Rescue Bid By European Banks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 4 (NYT).—The 23-man board of Bernard Cornfeld's beleaguered mutual fund empire, Investors Overseas Services, was locked in a secret, crisis-management meeting for the third straight day today amid rumors that a group of European banks was being called on in a rescue operation.

Harold Kaplan, the official spokesman, said that IOS had assets that any financial enterprise would be happy to manage or take over, but he declined to comment on any current negotiations with banks.

There were strong indications, however, that his might be one of the routes taken by the board to try to restore the confidence of one million IOS customers—provided the terms were right.

Many European banks are chary of dealing with IOS, but West German banks were reported last week prepared to take over the management of the five funds IOS sells in that country. About one-third of the IOS-managed assets of \$2.3 billion—and about one-third of the IOS customers—are in Germany.

Increasingly anxious about the possible effects of a crash of IOS on the investment psychology of Germans, the Federal Supervisory Office for Banking and Credit Affairs in West Berlin has demanded a status report on the financial health of the company.

This is to be delivered Wednesday by Erich Mende, the former vice-chancellor who is now director of the IOS German operations. Mr. Mende was present at the current series of Geneva meetings, devoted largely to the German problem.

Mr. Kaplan said the board meeting continues tomorrow and declined to comment on the substance of any of the discussions.

The Cornfeld empire has been hit by a combination of forces including the downturn in world stockmarkets, lower than expected profits (audited figures have yet to be reported for last year) and what has lately been a rise in the redemption of its fund shares.

The company sells 18 mutual funds and has diversified into real estate, commercial banking, insurance and underwriting. It has declared that its net assets are \$115 million, but this has yet to be verified by its accounting firm.

Responding to rumors that IOS was no longer freely redeeming its mutual fund shares, Mr. Kaplan said the company was "superliquid."

He said that anyone who wants funds redeemed could have them redeemed, subject only to the limitations of a big bureaucracy.

In an effort to win expenses the company has been dismissing some of its administrative personnel and salesmen. Precise figures are unavailable. Victor-Emanuel Preussner, an IOS manager in Germany, also a former German minister, said in a recent interview that the German staff has been cut back by around 2,000 to 3,000 since last autumn.

Mr. Kaplan indicated that the company would issue a statement tomorrow, provided the long board meeting ends then.

Bank Stocks

Bank of Am. N.Y. 57 1/2 58 57 3/4
First Nat. Boston 56 1/2 57 56 3/4
U.S. Trust Co. 54 1/2 55 54 3/4

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U.S. Commodity Prices

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|---|--|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were: | | Dec | | 1.214 | 1.221 | 1.214 | 1.214 | 1.221 | May | 34.90 | 35.00 | 34.80 | 34.95 | Feb | 35.50 | 35.75 | 35.40 | 35.75 | 35.50 |
| Commodity and milk | | Mar | | 1.245 | 1.248 | 1.236 | 1.236 | 1.248 | Oct | 33.95 | 33.85 | 33.85 | 33.85 | Mar | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| POODS | | May | | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.650 | 1.650 | 1.690 | Jun | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Apr | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush | | Aug | | 1.710 | 1.710 | 1.650 | 1.650 | 1.710 | Jul | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | May | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, hard c.h.f. bu | | Oct | | 1.710 | 1.710 | 1.650 | 1.650 | 1.710 | Nov | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jun | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Corn 2 yellow bu | | Dec | | 1.820 | 1.820 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.820 | Jan | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jul | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Corn 2 white bu | | Feb | | 1.820 | 1.820 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.820 | Mar | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Aug | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Soy 2 yellow c.h.f. bu | | Apr | | 1.820 | 1.820 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.820 | May | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Sep | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Cocoa Accra, lb | | Jun | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jul | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Oct | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Coffee 4 Santos lb | | Aug | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Nov | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Dec | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| TEXTILES | | May | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jun | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jan | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Pericynth 64-68 30% rd | | Jul | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Aug | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Feb | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| METALS | | Oct | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Nov | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Mar | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Steel plates 1/2x11 100 | | Dec | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jan | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Apr | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Iron 2, Fordy Phila 100 | | Feb | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | May | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | May | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Steel scrap No. 1 by PHL | | Apr | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jun | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jun | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Steel, spot lb | | Jun | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jul | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jul | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Copper elec lb | | Aug | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Aug | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Aug | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Tin (Strait), lb | | Oct | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Sep | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Sep | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Zinc, 4 1/2 x 14 x 1/2 | | Dec | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Oct | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Oct | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Silver, 1000 gms | | Feb | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Nov | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Nov | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| COMMODITY TENDERS | | Apr | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Dec | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Dec | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | May | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jan | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jan | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Dec 31 1981 | | Mar | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Feb | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Feb | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| * Actuals | | Apr | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Mar | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Mar | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| NEW YORK FUTURES | | May | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jun | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jun | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jul | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Aug | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Aug | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Oct 25, Nov 1, Mar 1, May 1, Jul 1, Sep 1, Dec 1 | | Oct | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Nov | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Nov | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Dec | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Dec | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Dec | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jan | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jan | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jan | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Feb | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Feb | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Feb | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Mar | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Mar | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Mar | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Apr | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Apr | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Apr | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | May | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | May | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | May | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jun | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jun | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jun | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jul | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jul | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jul | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Aug | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Aug | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Aug | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Sep | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Sep | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Sep | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Oct | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Oct | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Oct | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Nov | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Nov | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Nov | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Dec | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Dec | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Dec | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jan | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jan | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jan | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Feb | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Feb | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Feb | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Mar | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Mar | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Mar | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Apr | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Apr | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Apr | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | May | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | May | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | May | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jun | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jun | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jun | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jul | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jul | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jul | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Aug | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Aug | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Aug | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Sep | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Sep | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Sep | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Oct | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Oct | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Oct | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Nov | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Nov | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Nov | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Dec | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Dec | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Dec | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
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| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Feb | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Feb | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Feb | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Mar | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Mar | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Mar | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Apr | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Apr | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Apr | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | May | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | May | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | May | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jun | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jun | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jun | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jul | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jul | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jul | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
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| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Sep | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Sep | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Sep | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Oct | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Oct | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Oct | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Nov | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Nov | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Nov | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Dec | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Dec | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Dec | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Jan | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Jan | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Jan | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Feb | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Feb | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | 34.90 | Feb | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 | 35.62 | 35.50 |
| Wheat 2, red bush 100 | | Mar | | 1.920 | 1.920 | 1.850 | 1.850 | 1.920 | Mar | 34.90 | 34.90 | | | | | | | | |

If your normal volume is

This offering is a unique "first" in Europe and couples high income from tax-sheltered earnings with a major Capital Gain potential. The investor is unconditionally guaranteed against loss!

Our representatives will be in Europe after May 7. To arrange meeting, provide details in confidence to: Box D-1798, Herald, Paris; or phone now: London 345-9209 or New York 988-7900.

Highlights of 1969 balance sheet:

Credits of various kinds made available to the private sector totalled 85,200 million Belgian francs, while the facilities placed at the disposal of the government and government bodies totalled 63,700 million Belgian francs.

Enhanced by the expansion of the world economy, the economic growth of Belgium exceeded all expectations. The growth rate of the national gross product amounted to some 6% in real terms, one of the highest rates in the past decade.

The increasingly rapid pace of expansion of international trade, which has characterized the trend of last year, has enabled the bank to make a substantial increase in their dealings with foreign countries, particularly in foreign exchange operations and the financing of exports; these hit, in 1969, the record figure of 503,000 million Belgian francs for the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union.

The Bank concluded in 1969 a number of financing agreements for the export of industrial equipment to various countries.

On the other hand, the bank's participation in the financing Pool of Credit export amounts to 3.750 million Belgian francs.

In short term financing of import/export transactions, acceptance credits arranged by the bank represented about 38% of the total amount of the Belgian Banking system.

The action of the Bank on the international scene was given strong support from

ts affiliates abroad, the network of which covers the main financial places of the world, namely New York, London, Luxembourg, Geneva, Latin America, Far and Near East; those banks operate a total of 90 branches, in 33 countries. The number of foreign correspondents continued to grow. Balances in accounts opened in their name or in their subsidiaries' names totalled, as of 31st December 1968, 40,000 million Belgian francs, as compared with 28,000 million Belgian francs by the end of 1965.

The Bank, on the other hand, endeavoured to assist, to the fullest possible extent,

foreign companies planning to invest in Belgium and participated quite actively in the management of its investment trusts: North American Funds "NAF" A (yield) and B (growth) and Valeurop, which specializes in investments in European Securities, mainly in the Common Market.

Société Générale de Banque increased its participation in Bonatrade, which is now among the first dealers in the European secondary market of International bonds.

The year 1969, which was characterized for Société Générale de Banque by an appreciable expansion of their resources, proved rewarding not only from the point of view of profits, but also in view of the expansion and the promotion of their services to customers and foreign operations.

Copies of balance sheet and report for 1989 are available on request from the Société Générale de Banque, International Division, 20 Rue Royale, B 1000 - Brussels. Tel.: 02.13.85.23.

announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$51,500,000

Private Equity Fund, Inc.

The above financing consists of

Convertible Subordinated Notes due March 31, 1984

500,000 shares of Common Stock

Equity Fund, Inc. is a newly established venture capital fund managed by New Court Securities Corporation.

ned has arranged the private sale of the above securities.

Kuhn, Lock & Co.

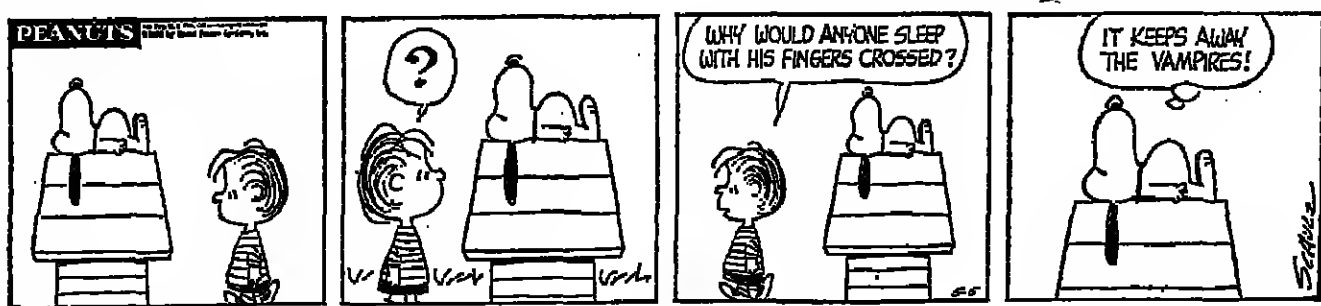
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

| — 1970 — | | | | | | | — 1970 — | | | | | | | — 1970 — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|--------------------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|----------|-------|------|-----|--------------------------|---------------|-------|----------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|--------------------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|
| High | Low | Stocks and Div. in \$ | Stk. 100s. | First | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge | High | Low | Stocks and Div. in \$ | Stk. 100s. | First | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge | High | Low | Stocks and Div. in \$ | Stk. 100s. | First | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |

(Continued on next page.)

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PEANUTS



B.C.



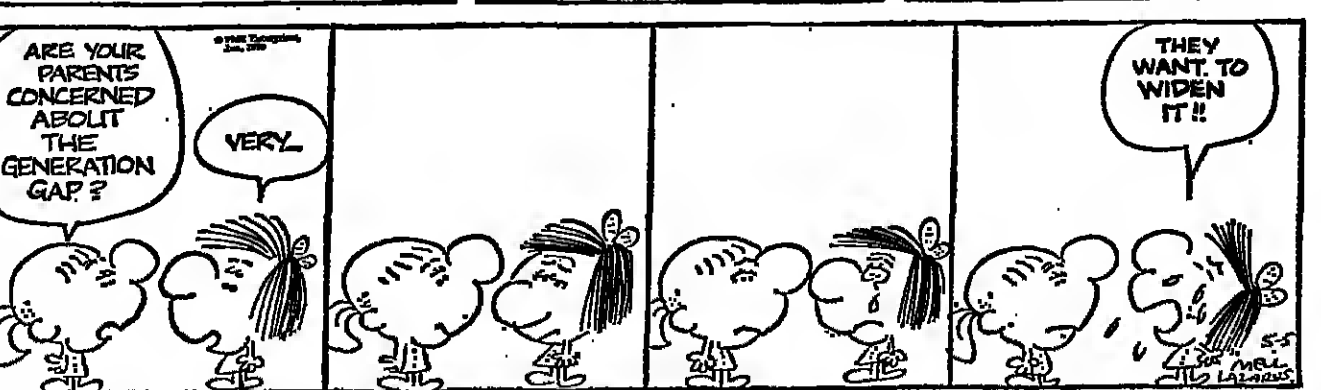
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



HIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The recent death of Albert Rose, the English expert, deprived the world of international bridge of one of its most engaging personalities.

One of the few true amateurs at the top of the international tree, he represented Britain in three world team championships and one world pair championship.

His best performance was in 1960 in Turin, when the British team of which he was a member led throughout the World Team Olympiad only to be overtaken by France in the final round. The diagrammed deal was played on that occasion in a match against an American team.

Rose held the South cards, and overcalled with two spades after West had opened one diamond and had been raised to three clubs. East pushed to three clubs, reluctant to sell out to two spades and knowing that his partner could return to three diamonds if he chose, and he did choose.

The club bid on his right strengthened South's hand, and he continued to three spades. Perhaps expecting his partner to hold more than he did, West ventured a double.

West led the diamond ace and shifted to the heart king. South won with the ace in dummy and seized the opportunity to finesse the club queen. When this won he played three high trumps, leaving West with a winner. He continued with his remaining diamond, forcing West to win with the king.

West cashed his winning trump and played the heart queen. If South had ruffed, he would have been left with two

club losers and been down one trick. But when he discarded a club West was in trouble. He had only red cards remaining—a situation that South had been able to judge from the bidding and play—and dummy had a winner in both suits. So South was able to win in dummy and discard his remaining club loser, making his contract for score of 530 points.

NORTH
♠ 54
♥ A10872
♦ Q62
♣ 988

WEST (D)
♠ 10982
♥ KQ54
♦ AK97
♣ J

EAST
♠ 963
♥ J1083
♦ K10754
♣ A

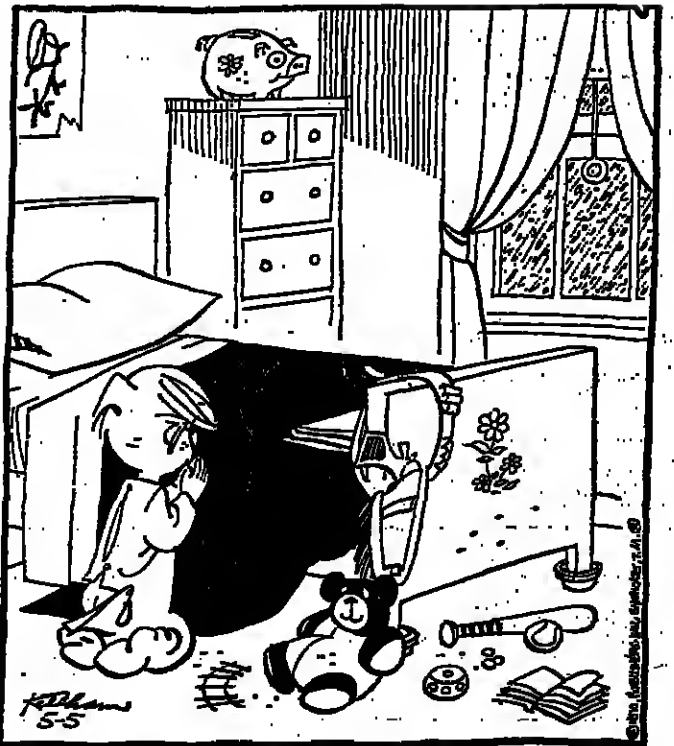
SOUTH
♠ AK763
♥ J
♦ 54
♣ AQ32

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ 2 ♣
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 3 ♣
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | A | D | I | A | B | I | L | I | T | E | S |
| I | N | T | I | A | B | I | L | I | T | E | S |
| P | I | N | K | A | D | I | A | B | I | L | I |
| S | L | E | A | Z | I | A | B | I | L | I | T |
| T | R | O | T | I | E | S | H | A | B | I | L |
| H | E | R | I | T | I | S | H | A | B | I | L |
| A | R | E | S | T | O | R | I | E | S | H | A |
| L | I | B | E | T | I | E | S | H | A | B | I |
| S | E | L | D | O | M | R | E | C | H | A | R |
| S | E | A | M | O | N | S | H | A | B | I | L |
| H | A | S | A | N | O | M | O | S | H | A | B |
| O | L | I | O | N | O | S | E | O | M | O | S |
| T | E | N | N | A | I | S | P | I | S | K | E |

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AND THANKS FOR KEEPIN' MY MUD PUDDLE GOIN'!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FERIG

WETET

SAKMAD

PINELP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

AND

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: ROGUS DRONE ANKLET MYSELF

Answer: What women who know all the answers never get—ASKED

BOOKS

PORTRAIT OF INDIA

By Ved Mehta. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 544 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

If you can get by the first 75 pages of Ved Mehta's documentary, you will find yourself in a very real book. It is usually informative and full of pertinent details which he has expertly manipulated and arranged to fill out and color the larger picture. It is surprising, however, by the end of the book, the Indian subcontinent has managed to assume a knowledge-able shape and how the problems begin to make sense in terms of the people and the land. By quiet and restrained references to the variety of beliefs, sects and languages, he conjures up for the reader the complexities and the distinctions that divide this great Asian nation. The solution even to a simple problem involves sensitive and deeply rooted lines of force. A reader may end, up puzzled as to the right answer (like many Indians) but he'll have a good idea of the right questions.

These qualities though, are not immediately apparent. The opening chapters, devoted to a guided tour, a session on birth-control indoctrination, the tantrums of a Bombay jazz band, emphasize the quaint and the odd. They are the right answers (like many Indians) but he'll have a good idea of the right questions.

A whole book, I thought, of more than 500 pages on that level could drive a man to a new level of organic gardening in his living room. But once the author reaches the third part, the sacred festival at Allahabad (the ancient Prayaga), the difficulties of organizing it, its meaning to the Hindus and the disasters that have marked the festival in the past, Mehta is on another and superior wavelength.

Though his tone throughout is neutral, in these chapters on various Indian religions he is more effective than a satirist could be in pointing out the enormous gulf between the lofty professions of a faith, the language in which it is expressed and the very mundane, vulgar qualities of the men and women who lead them. It is difficult to locate a divine spark in these grimy, unspiritual lights. "The evidence of the 'Mehta' is the evidence of the 'Mehta'." The sacred books of the past may have come from the same human material. Great art, to use an analogy, has no necessary tie with the immediate condition of the men who create it. Did Shakespeare have crazies when he wrote "King Lear"? And how can we judge the nobility of the "King Lear" by Mozart's somewhat disordered existence?

Mehta's account of the theft of a religious relic, Mohammed's hair, from a mosque in Srinagar in Kashmir makes vibrant the touchy atmosphere in which the people live, as it makes clear the nature of the dispute between India and Pakistan. He points out that the Chinese attack on Ladakh in northern Kashmir complicated any

settlement no matter how well India may have been to accept one.

She now fears, rightly, that Pakistan's friendship with China could open up the Indian plains easy conquest. Thus the danger of foreign aggression is a precedent over any inter accommodation. But according to those persons the author interviewed, Indian rulers have been turning the control of Kashmir government over to corrupt and unresponsive clerics. The question is whether the solution will be arrived at by the impatience of all Kashmiris turns ugly and uncontrollable.

The separatist tendencies in Kashmir find their counterparts all over India. As in the W. Indies, all sorts of groups (they can go it alone, nowhere is this seen better than in the Himalayan regions, Indian fighting. He strips the region of all its glamour: fringing wastes, impassable mountains that make breathing never mind living, a chore, of cradles of shelters and dwellings for civilized life. One town asked for an spot carry since it had no one to sense medicines. India, doing what it could for the outlying districts, but the roads over which it might more have not yet been built.

Mr. Lask is a book review for The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent accurate appearances.

This Week

Last Week

Fiction

1 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles 1
2 Love Story, Segal 2
3 Deliverance, Dickey 3
4 The Godfather, Part 2, Corvino 4
5 Travels With My Aunt, Greene 5
6 Mr. Samuels's Feast, Bellow 6
7 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Breslin 7
8 A Farewell to Arms, Hemingway 8
9 Great Lion of God, Caldwell 9
10 The House on the Strand, de Maupassant 10

General

1 Up the Organization, Towns 1
2 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben 2
3 The New English Bible, 3
4 The Book of Genesis, Fraser 4
5 Love and Will, May 5
6 The Selling of the President 1968, McGinniss 6
7 Politics of Rebellion, Douglas 7
8 I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Angelou 8
9 The Sensuous Woman, 9
10 Ludwig van Beethoven, Schmidt-Gore & Hans Schmidt 10

(Figures are for the week ending May 3.)

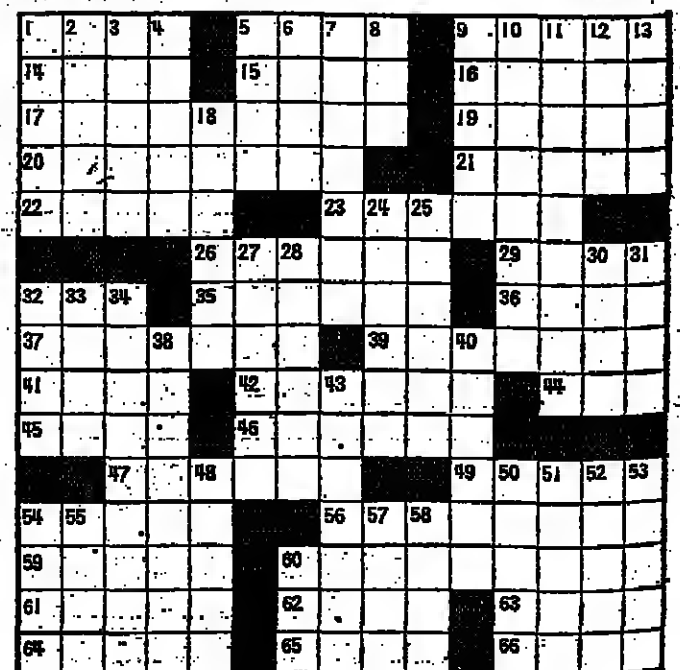
CROSSWORD—By Will Wel

ACROSS
1 Patriarchal father
5 Stride easily
9 Fanfare
14 Whittier's Miller
15 So be it
16 Woven Cloth
17 Consonant
19 NASA word
20 Highland brigands
21 Do a grammar chore
22 Fig
23 Minnesota lake
26 Taboo images
29 German king
32 Hindu title
35 Direct to
36 Bank function
37 High priest
39 Babylon—Fr.
41 Auk genus
42 Envoy
44 Letter closer: Abbr.
45 Virginia

DOWN
46 French schools
47 Nebraska river
49 Loose robe of
54 Former soprano
56 Reecho
59 Wild sheep of
60 House plant
61 Hijacked
62 Proceed slowly
63 Brook
64 Sharpens
65 Field Lat.
66 Tangles

DOWN
1 Vestment
2 Commonplace
3 Montana city
4 Revolve
5 Zhivago's love
6 Muscat and
7 Dismay
8 Inner Prefix
9 Genus of tarpon-like fish
10 Spiral staircase

11 Balancing
12 Black cuckoos
13 Head: Fr.
16 Voodoo charm
18 Dorsal
25 Handle-shaped
27 Metallic luster
28 Feign
30 Musical
31 Certain bills
32 Boom
33 Play part
34 Origin
35 Fish story
38 Landlord
43 Hitler general
48 Wings: Fr.
50 Arm
51 Theresa
52 Leaning
53 Old Spanish coins
54 Thrust
55 Bard: Prefix
57 Noun suffix
58 Very, in Bonn
60 Govt. agency



Art Buchwald

Ex-President Nixon

WASHINGTON.—"I would rather be a one-term President, than a two-term President at the cost of seeing America become a second-rate power."—From President Nixon's speech to the nation on April 30, 1970.

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I am Walter Cronkite, and today, May 12, 1973, I am sitting here in San Clemente, California, with former President Richard Nixon, who, as you know, decided not to run for a second term in 1972.

"Mr. President, you've been out of the White House for a few months now. How does it feel?"

"Well, Walter, I'd like to make one thing perfectly clear. I miss the White House as anyone who lived there does, but I have no regrets. As you know, I've joined the law firm of Nixon, Agnew, Mitchell and Carwell and we're doing very well."

"Mr. President, could you pinpoint the moment you decided not to run for another term?"

"I can't tell you the exact time. It could have been when John Lindsay defeated me in the primaries in New Hampshire. I decided at that time I would work for peace and the only way I could do that was to eliminate myself as a presidential contender. Besides, Pat didn't want me to run for another term."

"Mr. President, your decision to involve us in Cambodia has been interpreted by many as the reason that you could not run for a second term. Do you concur with this?"

"Well, I'd like to make this perfectly clear. I decided to go into Cambodia as a way of ending the war. Now that the Communists did not do it this way, and therefore, they moved into northern Thailand. Then I was obligated to invade Thailand to clear out their supply bases there. After we did that, the Communists still refused to talk peace and they started supplying northern Thailand from Burma. We couldn't allow them

to use Burma as a dagger against our boys. So we launched the Burma offensive in hopes that Hanoi would see reason.

"Instead, the North Vietnamese started supplying Burma from Red China. So in order to protect our boys, we worked out a joint attack with the South Vietnamese on Red China.

"This strategy was approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and I was only following out the policies of three presidents: Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson."

"Why do you believe the Communist forces would never agree to peace?"

"Well, as you know, I was committed to withdrawing troops from Vietnam. The more troops I withdrew, the more military action I approved. This proved a strain on our armed forces. When we invaded China, I had only 100 American soldiers left. When the aggressors didn't respond to our invasion at the table, I had to ask the American people to send in a million more soldiers."

"And that was when you had the youth strike and every draftee in the United States refused to go."

"That's correct. That was in the fall of 1971. We had to jail 230,078 men for draft evasion.

"As you know, we didn't have enough jails to put everyone in, so I had to authorize an enormous expensive prison-building program. This money, which should have gone for military expenditures, caused inflation to spiral.

"So I made my decision to devalue the dollar, which caused the riots, which forced me to call out the troops, who, unfortunately, had no choice but to fire on the American protesters in the streets."

"Mr. President, what part do you think the students played in your decision not to run?"

(The following excerpts were eliminated from the program for security reasons at the request of Mr. Nixon.)

Covent Gardeners

Get Ready for

300th Revel

LONDON, May 4 (AP).—The fruit, flower and vegetable traders of Covent Garden will eat, drink and merry Saturday to celebrate the 300th anniversary of their cabbage patch in the heart of London.

Not even the prospect of the end of the Garden, scheduled in two years' time, will disturb the revels.

Some 1,500 clerks, 800 salesmen and 350 fruiterers and greengrocers will dance, drink, box each other, hold barrow races and watch Punch and Judy shows in the street. Brass bands will thump out such fruity airs as "Yes, We Have No Bananas," "I've Got a Lovely Bunch of Coconuts" and "I've Never, Never, Never Seen a Straight Banana."

The celebration will mark the charter granted by Charles II setting up this former garden of a cow extinct convent as a fruit and vegetable market. Covent is a cockney version of the word "convent."

Coup de Grace

The irony of the celebration will be that, just as royalty started Covent Garden, royalty will administer the coup de grace.

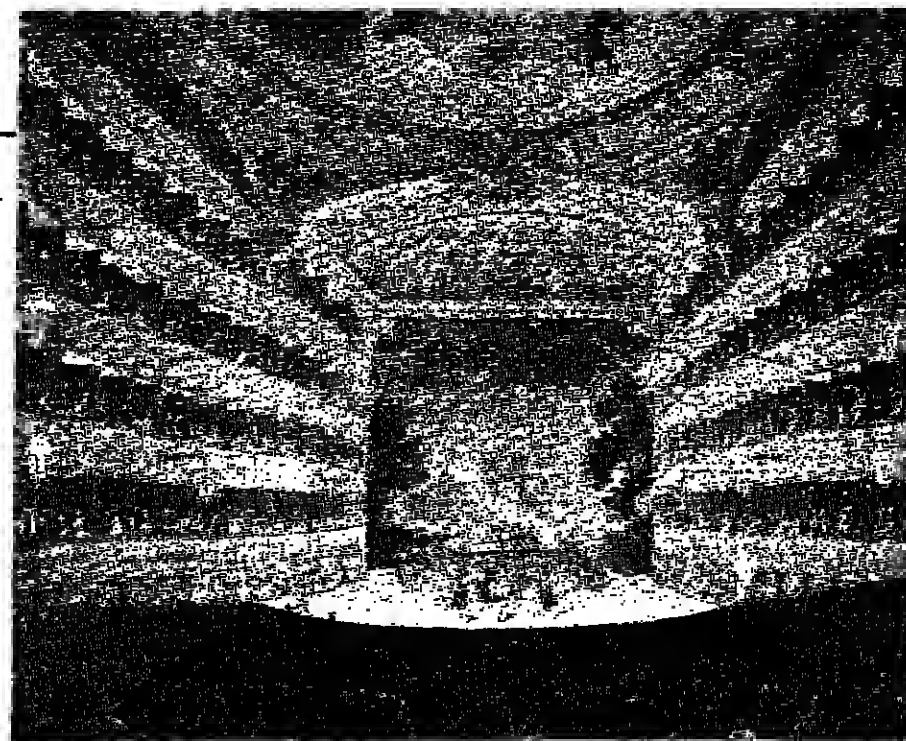
Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, will attend, make a speech and press a button. The button will remotely detonate a charge some three miles across the River Thames in Kingston Court just round the corner.

But ancient loyalties die hard and fears of the new complicate men's emotions.

"It's tradition," one of the stall owners argued passionately. "This is one of London's tourist attractions, mate."

Like its produce, Covent Garden is something of a salad, with the dignified, neo-classical Royal Opera House, high in vegetables and Bow Street Magistrates Court just round the corner.

The Garden began as a grandiose development designed by the great ar-



Covent Garden Theater by Rowlandson, circa 1810.

... the flower stalls are bunched outside.

5 a.m. One of its glories is that the visitor can drink right up to 8 a.m. because Covent Garden pubs have a special license to cater to thirsty porters.

The normal closing time in London's pubs is 11 p.m.

There have been changes over the years, but huge trucks laden with cauliflower or peaches or melons from Mediterranean lands still heave and groan their way up the narrow network of old streets to the Garden.

One of the great prewar sights of London—a Covent Garden porter balancing up to 20 round baskets on his head—is never seen now. Tradition has given way to speed and produce is shifted in dollies.

Traders are bypassing the market more and more because of its congestion. They can buy and sell more cheaply from ports and freight train depots.

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The Garden began as a grandiose development designed by the great ar-

chitect, Inigo Jones. Jones modeled it on a piazza at Leghorn, Italy, but the penny-pinching Earl of Bedford who owned the land cut out the frills.

The place became dilapidated over the years and nobility moved out. The once grand houses became drinking dens, gambling halls and brothels.

Now there are mostly warehouses and offices with some of the upper floors turned into smart apartments.

At Nine Elms, there will be automation, fork-lift trucks, multi-story parking lots and produce rolling up in freight trains. Modern equipment will do away with the ancient hierarchy of the market that divided the porters into pitheers (the men who carried the produce in, plain porters who carried it out) and gland men (who worked in the warehouses or stalls).

The hereditary system of a Covent Garden job being handed on from generation to generation will also end because less labor will be needed.

But as the bunting is being put up and the pubs stock up with oysters of beer for the party, the cockney Covent Gardeners are still incredulous about moving.

"When? Go on, tell me when," one porter demanded. "Once it was Caledonian Road, then somewhere in Essex. Next time it will be China. Come back in ten years and we'll still be here, mate. You listen to me."

PEOPLE: The Merry Lives Of Windsors

"When my sister and I were growing up, she was made out to be the goody-goody one. That was boring, so the press tried to make out I was wicked as hell." It happens to the second-born of the best regulated of families, of course, but when your big sister is odds-on to become the next Queen of England it can get a little sticky, or so, says Princess Margaret in the current issue of Look magazine. Margaret, quoted by Andrew Duncan in an article entitled "Margaret and Tony, the Royal Black Sheep," recalls that "Whenever I got a lot of publicity I used to get a lot of letters. Most of the nice ones came from America. They'd say, 'How marvelous of you to do that.' For they thought we were all terribly stuffy and Victorian. Then there were critical letters accusing me of misrepresents things I hadn't done, mostly anonymous and mostly from England. I minded that very much. When I grew up, it was, 'No, darling, I wouldn't do that. I don't think people would understand.' Of course in those days one never gave interviews... I used to get appallingly upset, with no way of hitting back. I was an absolute wreck after some of the publicity, but luckily that's all over. Now I could do pretty well anything, apart from tearing one's clothes off and jumping into the fountains of Trafalgar Square—which I don't want to do... Still, the bum rap persists. Quoted in those days one never gave interviews... I used to get appallingly upset, with no way of hitting back. I was an absolute wreck after some of the publicity, but luckily that's all over. Now I could do pretty well anything, apart from tearing one's clothes off and jumping into the fountains of Trafalgar Square—which I don't want to do... Still, the bum rap persists.

Princess Margaret

Pacific tour." Sec. luv? Even the queen gets gassed from time to time.

BUYING: Francis Spitzer, of St. Germain-en-Laye, France, after a good deal of controversy, has been named as the revealing headline on the financial page of Saturday's Trib: "Bankers Assured by Burns U.S. Inflation Can Be Cooled."

John and Jean Bowman and John and Jean Hoggan, all four of whom live on Loch Street in Dunfermline, recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the same day, an occasion which diarist Francis Gay observed by sending each one 50 spring flowers on behalf of all the readers of Scotland's Sunday Post. "But," writes Francis, "I am being a little sentimental and fanciful when I say that sweet as these blossoms may be, they will never match the fragrance of those 50 happy years." Good old objective Francis, the last of the unsentimental Scots.

Women's Lib (cont.): "The Milwaukee County Civil Service Commission," reports the AP "voted unanimously to end a long and controversial prohibition against hiring women as life guards at the county's swimming pools and Lake Michigan beaches. The Bikini however, will not be accepted as life-guard attire. They want to be treated as equals by men, they can jolly well wear trunks like the rest of the boys."

—DICK RORABACK

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